57
[sic] the document indicated under number 1.

58

Year of 1795 and 96.
File on the creation of a million pesos in real vouchers of various kinds for the relief of the Province of Louisiana.

59
N. 27.
It manifests an easy, advantageous way, and without taxation of the Royal Treasury for the general aid, and relief of the subjects involved in the Fire of December 8, imploring His Majesty to deign to approve the circulation of one million pesos in royal vouchers, that will be collected annually in a term of ten, and under the securities that it proposes.
Your Excellency

Consequent to the exposed to V.E. by my office N.21, relative to the new unfortunate accident of the voracious fire, which this Capital suffered on the 8th of this month, reducing to ashes two hundred and twelve of its best houses, with most of the Warehouses of Commerce, two of the King , which contained the supply of provisions for this Garrison, made up of three thousand Barrels of Flour and Rice, another of Gunpowder, and almost all the Merchants' Shops, leaving to the inclemency, a grown number of families, the most affluent, and many of They are extremely destitute, for whose relief I asked with the agreement of this Governor, the Mayor of Havana, and the Viceroy of Mexico, to help me with flour, portions of nail and iron for houses, and some medicines, which are also lacking for what that we dispatched to the first the Gulet of SM la Fina, with the office that I included a copy of V.E. in my aforementioned last: and with which I now accompany the one directed to the second dispatch later to Vera Cruz, by the private Brig La María, chartered in the terms explained in the attached transcript of his contract, I now add as urgently demanding the remedy of this Calamity considerable aid, which can only facilitate the paternal sovereign beneficence, of whose great goodness this afflicted people implore through its Governor, and City Council, and anticipating how much the current critical circumstances of such a costly War are opposed to the fact that the Treasury supports the increased disbursement of one million pesos requested on loan by these burned neighbors for the rebuilding of their houses, those that with their Slaves, and other assets they have they offer to mortgage in favor of SM In order to pay in the term of ten years in equal parts (the first two free) my fervent wishes to subscribe to the necessary relief from the public calamity, without taxation of the Royal interests, have suggested to me a conciliatory arbitration of both important objects, and is the following:

That if the piety of our Monarch deigns to agree to this plea, he can carry out, and fill the salutary effects of it, without the slightest disbursement, it may well be ordered to send here the aforementioned sum in real vouchers of the same kind, to those that circulate in the Metropolis, or by empowering this Governor, and me, to create other similar ones in his royal name, up to the amount of one million pesos, under the rules that SM may have. It is good to prescribe ourselves, both to prevent contingencies of subplantation, or against / action, as well as to sustain without decay during the ten years the value of such a precious paper, with which the interesting proposed end will surely be achieved, and would inspire in these unfortunate residents with the

gratitude corresponding to the great benefit they will receive, the greatest love for the Augusta person who has the kindness to give it to them.

The distribution of this sum in vouchers, will be between the owners of the Houses, and Warehouses, which has destroyed said Fire, in proportion to their losses, and to the securities that they can give for the payment of what they receive, having to be stipulated with all the precise condition, that they will rebuild of Brick, covering their buildings either with roofs of the same, or already with texa, and in no way with wood, so that avoiding by this means another similar fatal accident, be more solid, and sign the mortgage of the Houses that have to give, apart from other assets, or also mortgage guarantees, with which they will ensure the payment of the one that is lent to each neighbor.

The privileged and advantageous nature of these bills, with respect to the paper money that was created, and circulated in this Province, during the previous War, leaves no doubt that they will be admitted with due appreciation in the Public, for payment of whatever is required. need, to which the circumstance of being received in these Royal Caxas will contribute, as cash, either for import and export rights, or for any other debt in favor of the Royal Treasury, which, and the annual withdrawal of one hundred and twenty, and five thousand pesos of its eighth part that must be satisfied by those individuals to whom the loan will be made, whose items will not go into circulation again, to guarantee the power to hold said vouchers, without the demerit that the aforementioned paper money had, for not having fixed a term for their collection, and ignored when they would be verified; and the amounts imported by the banknotes, which come to enter Caxas Reales for payment of rights, or other credits belonging to S.M. They will be collected in effective silver from the legitimate debtors, which result in accordance with the obligations that the primitives have to grant to whom the enunciated million pesos in real vouchers are distributed.

To facilitate the most comfortable course of these, given the poor in the country, it will be convenient to share them in the form to know.

200.000 pesos in bills of	25 of each one	8000	“
100.000 pesos in bills of	30 of each one	3333	1/3
100.000 pesos in bills of	40 of each one	2500	“
100.000 pesos in bills of	50 of each one	2000	“
100.000 pesos in bills of	60 of each one	1666	2/3
100.000 pesos in bills of	70 of each one	1428	40/70
100.000 pesos in bills of	80 of each one	1250	“
100.000 pesos in bills of	90 of each one	1111	10/90
100.000 pesos in bills of	100 of each one	1000	“
1000.000 pesos in bills of	distributed in	22.290 vales (bills)	

I beg V.E. be served to elevate to the supreme understanding of H.M. this project, and incline his pious liberality to adopt it in relief of these poor vassals, as a benefit so essentially indispensable to the restoration of their Domiciles, how much nothing onerous, to the Royal having, since this one will lose nothing, through zealous care, with that I will try to do so using all possible means to the attempt; and many advantages of such opportune grace can be expected, avoiding the depopulation that without it is fearsome, and other consequences opposed to the promotion, and tranquility of the Colony.

God save V.E. many years.

New Orleans December 26, 1794.
Your Excellency.
Francisco Rendon

His Excellency Don Diego de Gardogui.

63
Copy

Your Excellency. = At the expense of the unhappy inhabitants of this unfortunate colony, the motives are painful, with which I implore the help of V.E.
After two furious hurricanes that occurred on the 10th and 31st of August last, destroyed many Baxels of Commerce, were in this bay, and almost entirely destroyed the indigo crops, and legumes, leaving many Farmers in such misery, that I it has been forced to give on behalf of SM alms to some, so that they can subsist, this Capital has just experienced the height of its misfortune.

On June 8, at two in the afternoon, two toddlers, aged six to seven, who were playing in the courtyard of one of the houses in the center of the city, inadvertently set fire to a small haystack, and the flame suddenly fanned Because of the north wind that was blowing fresh, he ran so quickly to the immediate Buildings, since almost all of them were made of wood, that the most effective diligences and active efforts with which the prompt measures and aid, which this Governor and I gave The Troop, forced, and much paysanage, with axes, hooks, bombs, and other tools of their own to cut the fire, were not enough to prevent their voracity from consuming in less than three hours two hundred and twelve houses, a considerable amount of smaller buildings, and many warehouses of effects, and provisions, not only of the Commerce, that almost everything resided in the burned part, and consequently it is ruined; but also two from the King, which contained the supply of supplies for this Garrison, up to three thousand barrels of flour, and rice.

This fatal accident is the reason that only nine hundred and ninety Barrels of Flour have been left in the unburned Bakeries, which will barely be enough for a month's consumption; and in order to prevent the last conflict of hunger, which threatens us in such critical circumstances, that the harshest of Winter, and risks of Enemies, who cross these Seas, make the short aid that used to come from the United States more precarious of America, putting the Province in sad consternation at being advantageously attacked by the French, and seditious Americans, who have long tried to do so: I turn to Your Excellency. I urgently beg you to order, that as soon as possible, it be provided in Vera Cruz to the Happiness Bergantín, which dispatch chartered on behalf of H.M. In the terms of the Contract, the copy of which is accompanied by a shipment of good quality fresh flour, which may amount to one thousand thirds, a little more, or less, and also the portions of Medicines, which can be collected, without delay, from those expressed In the attached Note, that this Town also lacks, as only two Boticas that it had burned, and that of the Royal Hospital (of which it is essential to supply the Public) is extremely scarce, due to the many

diseases caused by the Hurricanes Being fearsome, this new disaster will offer more than a few to the increased number of people, who have been left harsh, after fatigue, and anxiety due to the loss of their property.

I also beg V.E. Please arrange for the supply of nailing that can be found in said Vera Cruz to be forwarded by the same Ship, of the least explained in the Note that also accompanies, to help rebuild the lodgings of so many unfortunate people, whose situation it pities, and demands these aid: for what I trust of the notorious humanity, and accredited zeal of VE will give the most active measures for the prompt dispatch of said relief, ordering the greatest possible economy, and the best quality of everything, particularly Flour and Medicines; since I age it in one, and others, it could not only disable the important object of relief, and conservation of this neighborhood, but aggravate its ills, in a swampy and humid soil, which easily corrupts, everything that is not fresh, and well conditioned.

The amount of said shipment will be sent by V.E. deduce it from the first Located in these Provinces, and its current expenditures being very considerable for the indicated reason, and increased expenses offered by the War in a Country surrounded by enemies, and threatened by various parties, I also pray, and I hope from the Patriotism of V.E. will take advantage of all the opportunities of Warships that go from Vera Cruz to Havana for the punctual remittances of this Located, and extraordinary granted by H.M. to complete the fortifications, essential points to be able to preserve these Dominions, which serve as a Barrier to that rich Kingdom, against so many rivals, as they populate the neighboring territories.

The Port Month that has been stipulated in the contract, is for in case there is not all the good flour portion in Vera Cruz, to briefly load the Ship; but as long as that one is found there, I owe it to You. Arrange for it to be dispatched without the slightest delay, since its reception is urgently needed here. = God save V.E. many years. New Orleans December 14, 1794. = Your Excellency. = Francisco Rendón. = His Excellency the Marquis of Branciforte.

65

I say Don Bartolomé Bosch owner of the Vergantin la María of one hundred and twenty Tons, his Captain Don Andrés de Santiago, who I have contracted with H.M. and in his real name, with Mr. Francisco Rendón Intendant of the Army and Royal Treasury of this Province and with Ynterron. of Mr. José de Orue Chief Accountant of Exercito of the same, to charter said my Vergantin from this saw to the Port of Vera-Cruz to load in it the flours and other effects that the S.S. Ministers of the Royal Treasury of which destination; to which end I have awarded the following articles.

1. That I will prepare watertight, and rigged said my Vergantín to follow the course that is prescribed to me until the expressed Port in the terms that it agrees.
2. That if it is necessary to do any work on said Vessel either to house thirds of Flour, or any other effects exposed to breakdowns, it will be my private account that originates.
3. That my Captain will receive, and will take care of what is delivered to him, granting the respective knowledge to the person, or persons who are forewarned, in the same kind and quality that receives them; not being of my account the breakdowns of Mar; but if those that suffer the genders by default of the Vessel.
4. That for the round trip freight, I must be satisfied for these real boxes after I have verified my trip three thousand pesos.

5. That with respect to the fact that this Ship is chartered on behalf of the Royal Treasury, the same practice will be followed as with those of its kind, in the satisfaction of the municipal rights of Vera-Cruz, or another port to which it may arrive. .
6. That I will not be allowed, nor will I request more ranch than is necessary for the subsistence of the Crew.
7. That I will not be able to receive in the winery any effect of any quality from my account, under penalty of losing the freight, and being at the consequences of the real certificates that deal with the matter; but if it will be arbitrary to charge in the Chamber those that it deems appropriate without prejudice to the interests of the King.
8. That if it takes me more than a month to load in the port of Vera-Cruz, I must be paid fifteen pesos a day, all the time I am detained, which I will duly record by the Ministers of that port. ; but if the delay proceeded; Once this Vessel has been loaded, and dispatched to sail, due to bad weather or contrary winds, in this case, those caused by the Shipowner will be the responsibility of the Shipowner.
9. Ultimately: the risks of the sea and of enemies will be my responsibility, and of the king the load that he leads on behalf of his royal Treasury.
Under whose conditions I oblige myself, as my captain also said, to make the aforementioned trip, securing for greater security, my person, and possessions and assets, and specifically the aforementioned Vergantín, subjecting myself in everything to the jurisdiction of this General Intendance, and I renounce the laws that can be understood in my favor: In faith of which I sign the present contrasts with said Gentlemen, Yntendente and Accountant; in New Orleans on December thirteenth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. = Rendón = Orne = Andrés Santiago. = As the owner of the Brig. = Bartholomew Bosch. = Decree. = New Orleans December 13, 1794. = File this original contract in the main Accounting Office of the Army and Royal Treasury for your record and send two certified copies to the Secretary of this General Intendancy. = It is a copy of the original contract that exists in this main Accounting Office of the Army and Royal Treasury of my position that I certify and it is taken out to pass it to the Secretary of this General Administration. New Orleans date - Ut Supra.

67

It is understood the King of what V.S. exposes in a letter dated December 26 last number 27 stating an easy, advantageous way, and without encumbrance of the Royal [sic] for General Socorro, and relief of the subjects included in the fire of 8 of that month, putting into circulation one million of Pesos in Real Vouchers, which would be collected annually within ten years, under certain guarantees. What I communicate to V.S. for your intelligence. God save V.S. many years. Aranjuez April 6, 1795.
Lord Mayor of Louisiana.

Aranjuez April 6, 1795. Number 27.
To the Mayor of Louisiana.

Aware of the easy and advantageous way that he expressed for the relief of the subjects included in the acid fire in that City, putting into circulation a million pesos in Royal Vouchers that would be collected within 10 years.

69
April 13, 1795
To Don Francisco Saavedra.

I accompany V.S. Reservedly by order of the King, the representation made by the Mayor of the Province of Louisiana, Don Francisco Rendón, in that due to the fire that occurred in that Capital, he proposes as one of the only means of helping those natives, making them a loan of a million pesos in bills; so that V.S. report as soon as possible, what is offered and appears to you.
God save V.S. many years.
Aranjuez April 13, 1795.
[sic] Francisco Saavedra

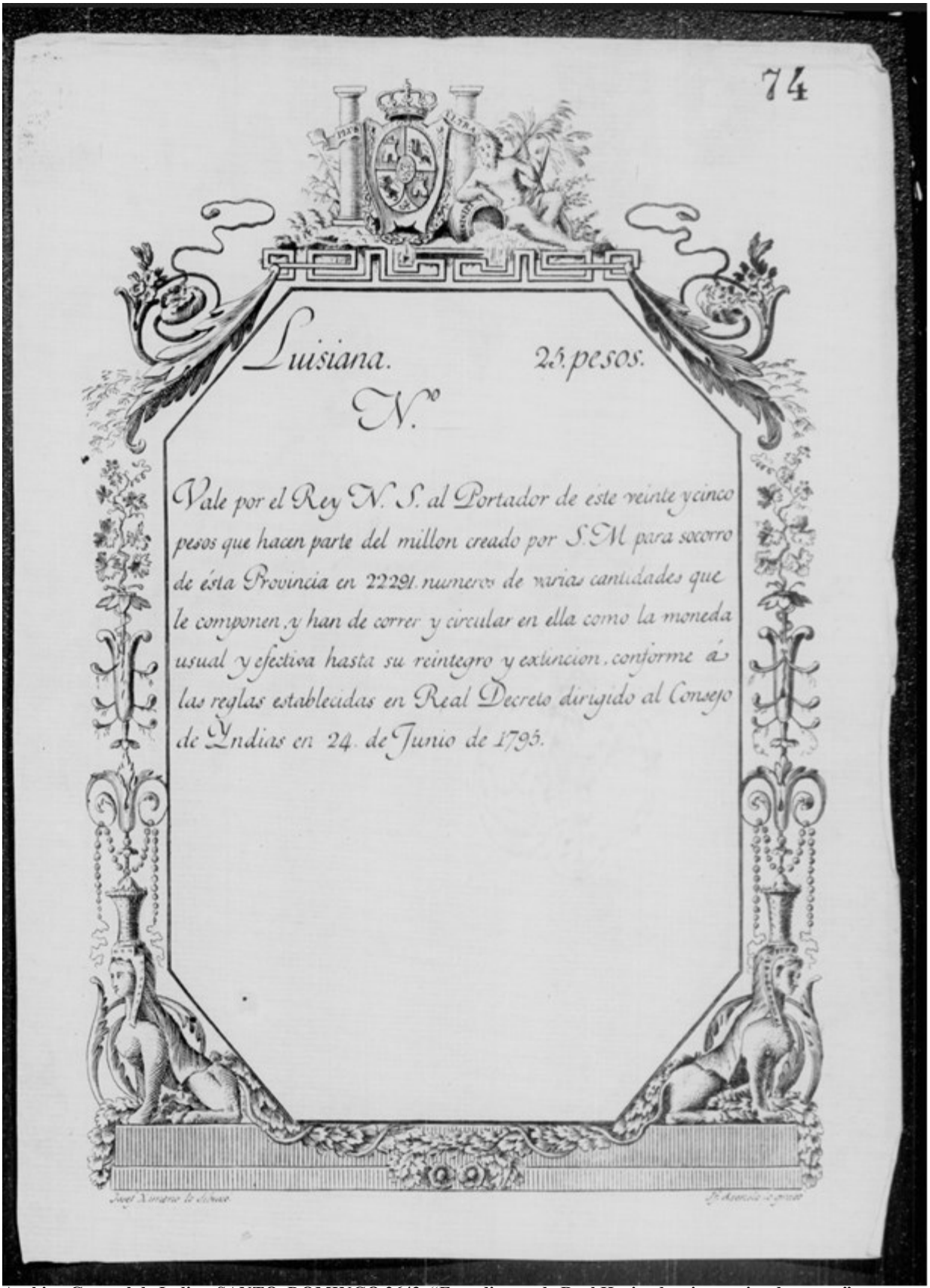
70

I have given account to the King of the Letter of V.S. December 11 last number 21 participating in the fire that occurred in this City on the 8th of that month, consuming the flames a third of it, the richest Stores of commerce as well as effects such as provisions, and the King's spare parts. That having saved only flours for a month there was V.S. arranged, in agreement with the Governor, to request aid from Havana, Veracruz, and Charlestown, requesting that the party commanders immediately bax down a thousand barrels of rice to help the truly needy with rations. And it remains H.M. aware. What I communicate to V.S. of Royal Order for your intelligence. God save V.S. many years. Aranjuez April 6, 1795.
Lord Mayor of Louisiana.
P.S.

Aranjuez April 6, 1795. Number 21.
To the Mayor of Louisiana.

Accusing him of the help that he requested, from Havana, Veracruz, and Charlestown, and requesting from the commander of the parties a thousand barrels of rice, for the aid of those understood most in need in the fire that occurred in that City on December 8 of last .

72
from 1795 to 96
File of the creation of a million pesos: in Royal Vouchers of various kinds for the relief of Louisiana.
To Mr. Romero on July 25, 1805, to dispatch the Commissioner's Letter for the conclusion of Real Hacienda Don Juan Ventura Morales number 349.
73
De a 25 pesos.


74

Luisiana. 25. pesos.

N.º

Vale por el Rey N. S. al Portador de este veinte y cinco pesos que hacen parte del millon creado por S. M. para socorro de ésta Provincia en 22291. numeros de varias cantidades que le componen, y han de correr y circular en ella como la moneda usual y efectiva hasta su reintegro y extincion, conforme á las reglas establecidas en Real Decreto dirigido al Consejo de Indias en 24. de Junio de 1795.

Archivo General de Indias, SANTO_DOMINGO,2643, "Expedientes de Real Hacienda e instancias de partes"
General Archive of the Indies, SANTO_DOMINGO,2643, *"Expedientes de Real Hacienda e instancias de partes"*
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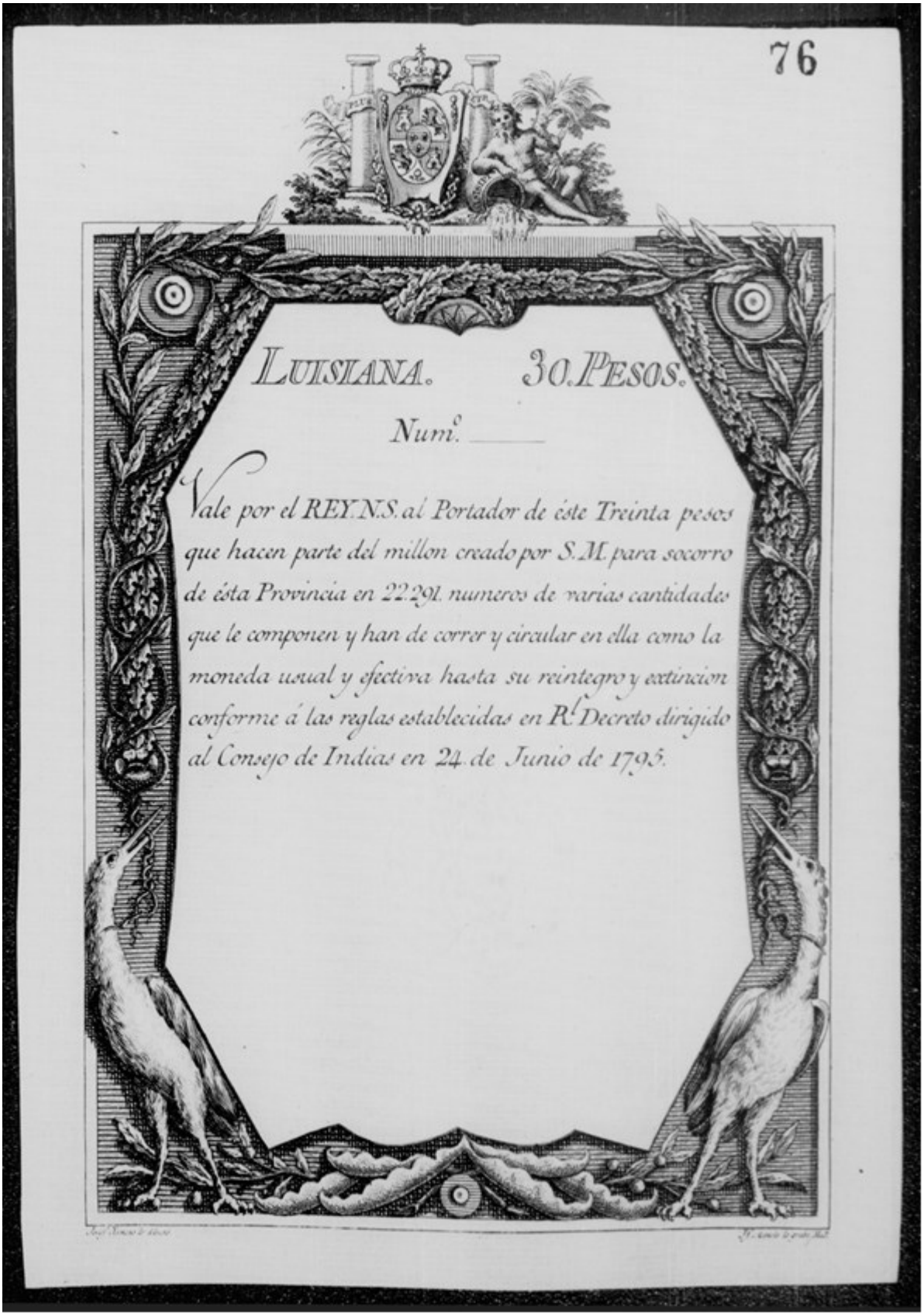

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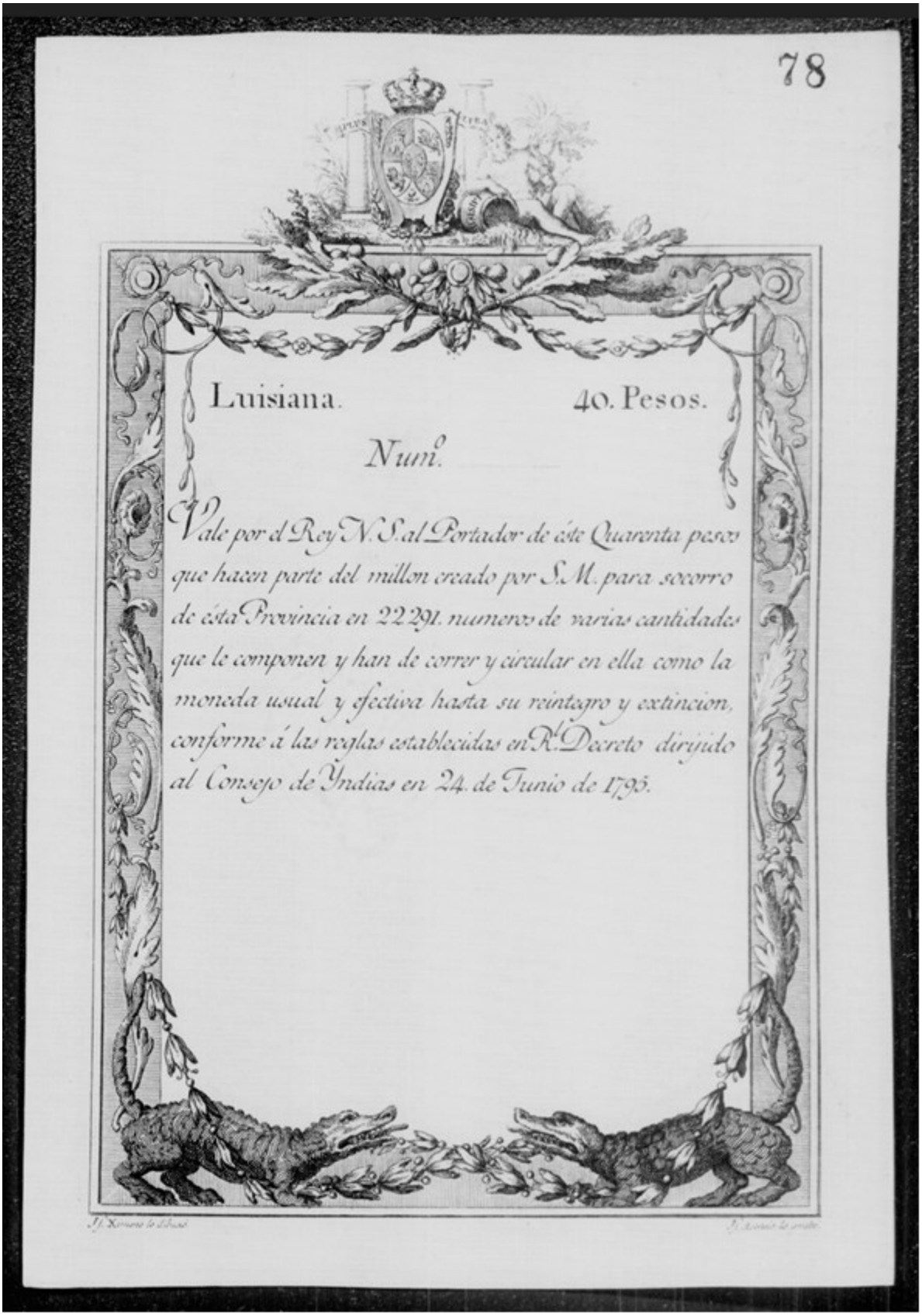

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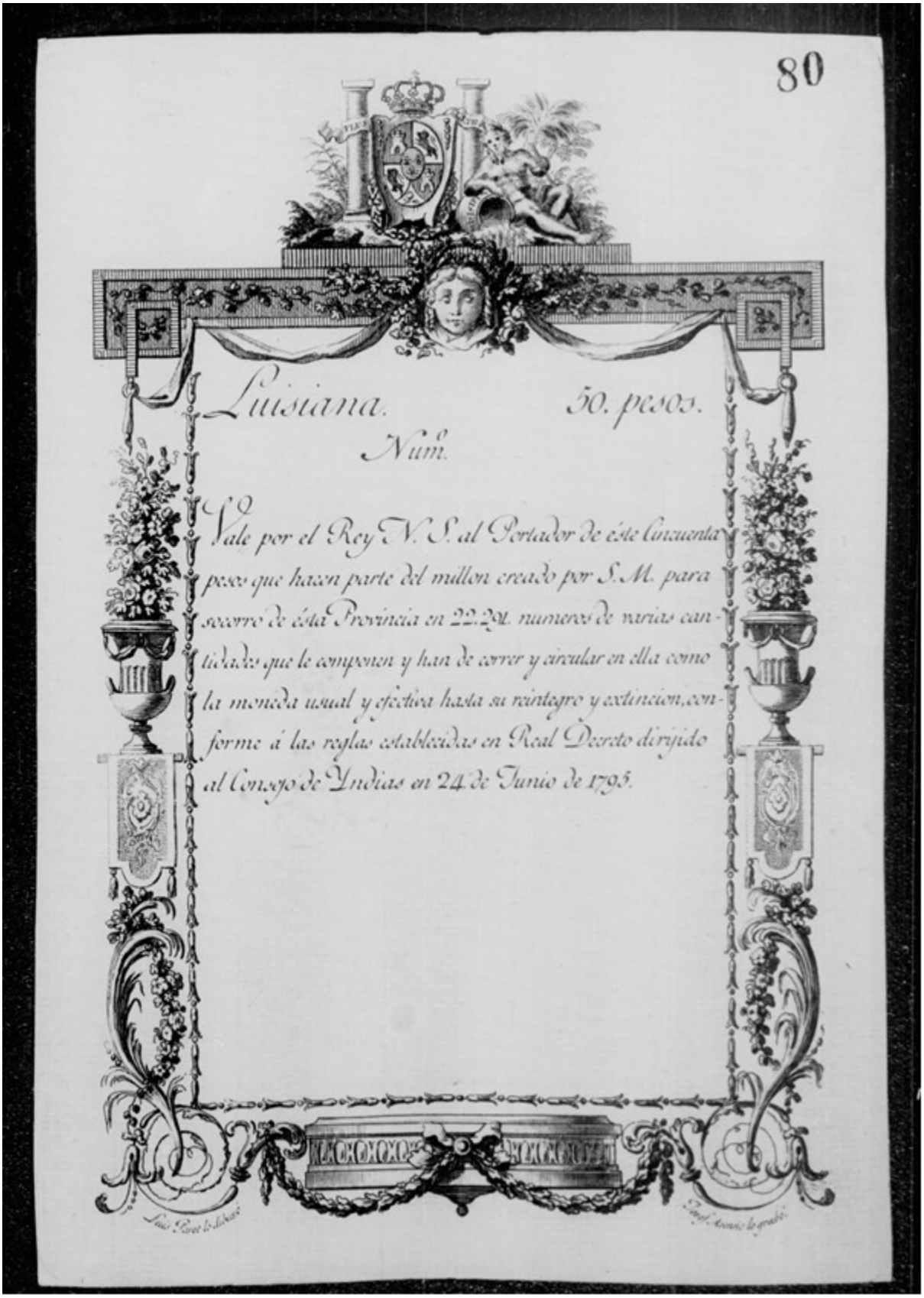
80

Luisiana. 50. pesos.

Num.º

Vale por el Rey N. S. al Portador de éste Cincuenta pesos que hacen parte del millon creado por S. M. para socorro de ésta Provincia en 22.291. numeros de varias cantidades que le componen y han de correr y circular en ella como la moneda usual y efectiva hasta su reintegro y extincion, conforme á las reglas establecidas en Real Decreto dirijido al Consejo de Indias en 24 de Junio de 1795.

Archivo General de Indias, SANTO_DOMINGO,2643, "Expedientes de Real Hacienda e instancias de partes"
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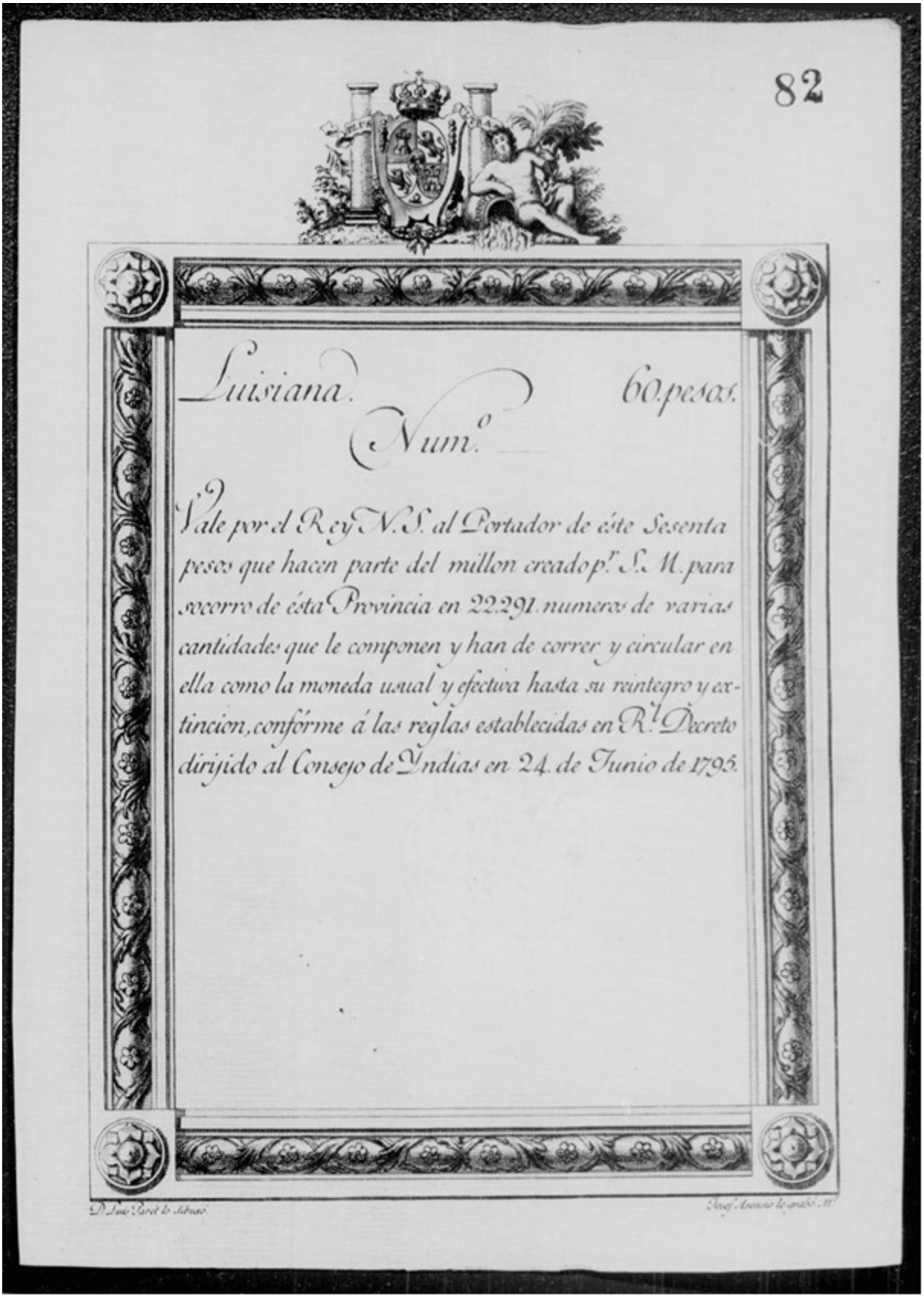

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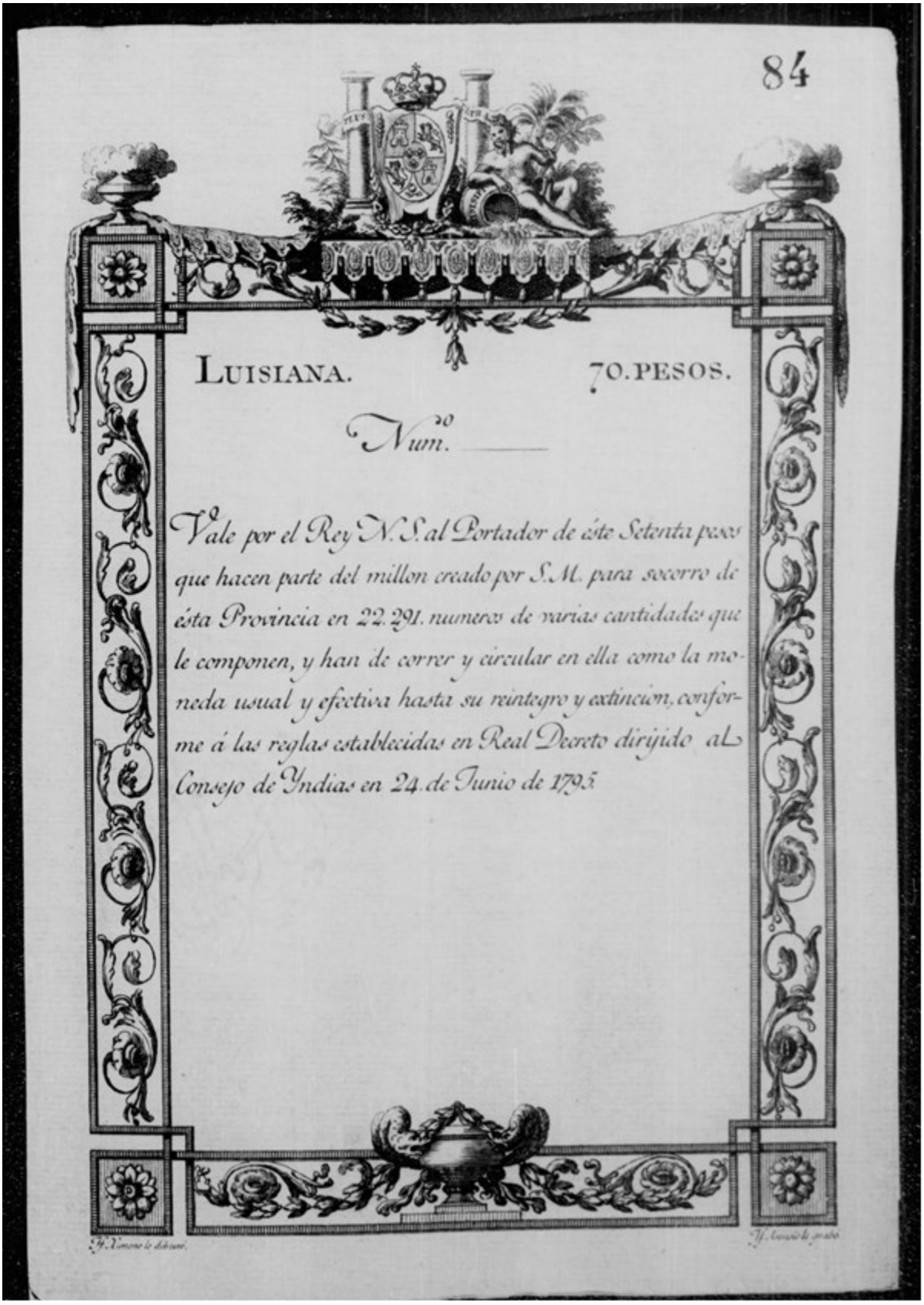

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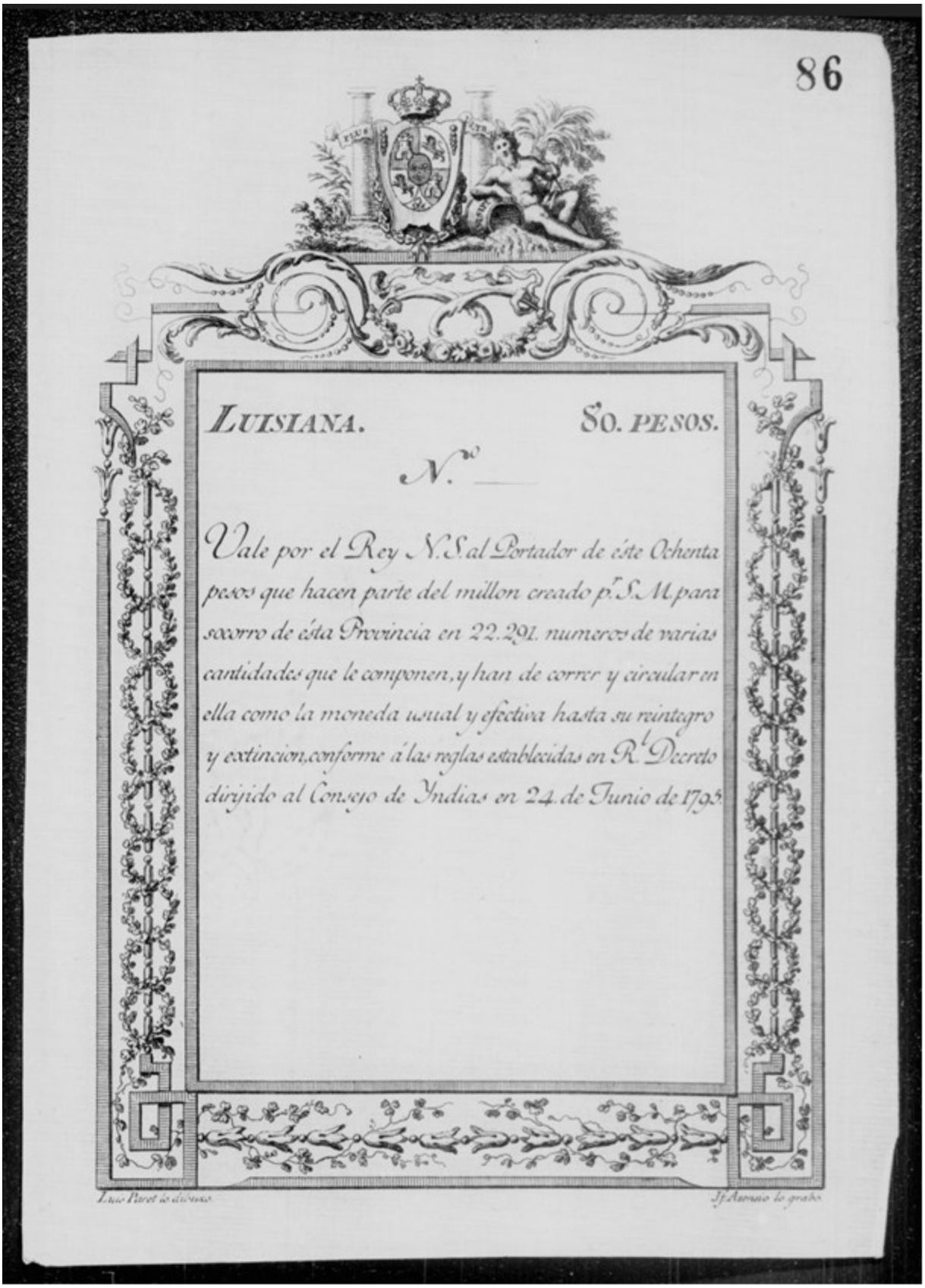

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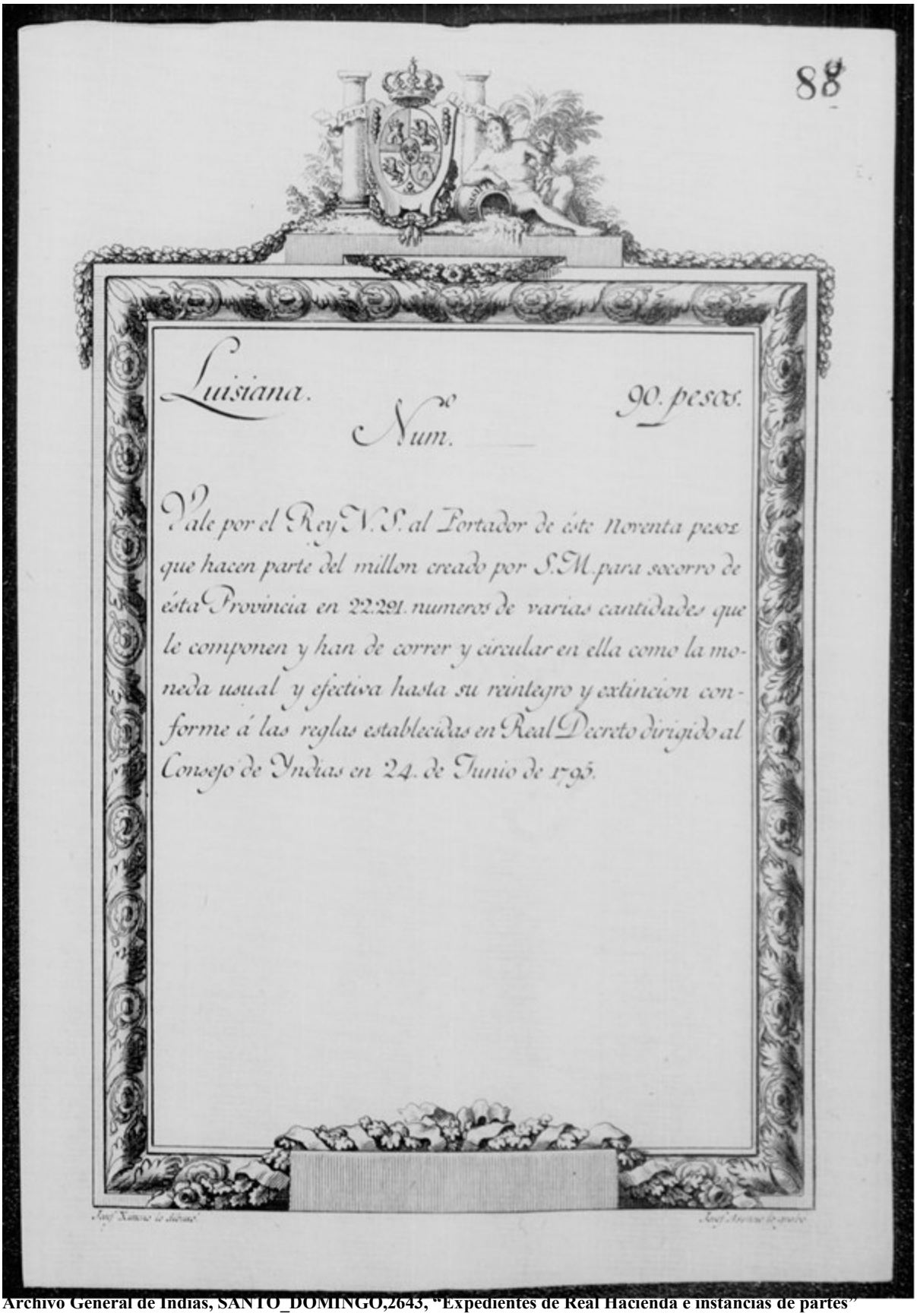

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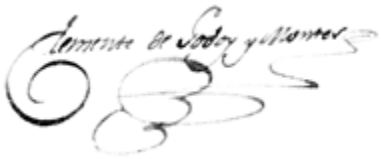
Vouchers of 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 pesos for Louisiana. [1795]
In [sic] one copy of each; another remains in the file.

91
And May 4 have delivered this letter from the other Department of Spain.
Your Excellency

By the attached original letter that the Land Post Administrator, Don Domingo de la Barbolla, has just passed on to me dated yesterday, V.E. that he insists that I pay him the 3634 reales and 32 maravedíes in which the packages of royal vouchers were posted in my name. Certificates in Madrid, that V.E. It served to send me to Louisiana, in whose sight I hope you have V.E. To well resolve in the concept that I will not pay them without express order of V.E.
God save V.E. many years. Coruña March 23, 1796.
Your Excellency



His Excellency Mr. Diego Gardogui

92
April 5, 1896
To the Lord Prince of Peace
Your Excellency
On this date I warn the Chief Treasurer, arrange to pay the Postmaster of Coruña, the three thousand six hundred thirty-four real fleece that imported the rights of the certificate of the royal vouchers created for Louisiana, by means of which in office of 19 VE is served from the next past to tell me that it is always verified to receive from the King the utility that is given to the rent, although this commission should not be understood in the commons.
God save V.E. many years.
Aranjuez April 5, 1796.
+
Lord Prince of Peace.

93
Your Excellency

In due compliance with the Royal Order that V.E. On June 23 of this year, the 22291 royal vouchers of different amounts, created by H.M. to help the vassals of Louisiana with a million strong pesos to which their total value amounts: and at the same time I give V.E. this news, I consider it very appropriate to my obligation to also explain what happens to me, both in relation to the fact that these effects are numbered from here and about the way in which they are to be sent, with preference also of the reserved signals that have been given to them.

Consequently, so that it can contribute to the greater protection of the Royal interests, and assuming that the numbering comes out with the corresponding cleaning and grooming, I think it would be good if this operation were done here. More in this case to proceed with it, I deem it necessary to use V.E. Warn me, if each class has to be numbered separately starting from

Number 1 to the last that corresponds to it, as for example in those of 25 pesos from 1 to 8000, and thus respectively in the others, or if the entire numbering has to continue starting with Number 1 and ending with 22291.

Verified, it is consequently the placement of the vouchers, clean of the Arenilla that they have left, in packages of the most proportionate size so that in such a long trip they are not mistreated: and so that this other operation is also carried out with the prohibited and perfection that corresponds, it will be necessary to have the Regent of the Royal Calcography, to whom prior approval of Your Excellency I will call in due time, and I will instruct you to verify it with all the necessary care: putting them lately in the drawers that seem most appropriate, both for their driving to the Port, and to accommodate them in the boat that will take them.

In order to occur to mistakes that may be made at the time of the numbering, and other accidents, up to 243 091 have been thrown in respect of a hundred others per class, except in the one of 25 pesos that the excess amounts to a thousand, according to the following demonstration:

Type	Amount of Bills.	More prints
of 25 pesos	8.000	1.000
of 30 pesos	3.332	100
of 40 pesos	2.500	100
of 50 pesos	2.007	100
of 60 pesos	1.665	100
of 70 pesos	1.427	100
of 80 pesos	1.250	100
of 90 pesos	1.110	100
of 100 pesos	1.000	100
	22.291	1.800

And I hope V.E. order me if those of these 1800 excess are useful after the numbering has been carried out, they must be packed in whole or in part to send them the same as the others, in case at the time of signing or for any other reason, it becomes unusable there any, or if for the Otherwise, they should be filed in this office, or in the Office Secretary, according to VE consider it more convenient.

In the same way, it will be useful to determine, if when they are fully dispatched I have to go to that place, or if from here, they have to go to the Port where their shipment is to be made, warning me in the latter case if they have to sail in the Paquevotes mail that leave from La Coruña, or if, because in Cádiz there is a better opportunity for their conduction, I have to send them to this square, indicating at the same time the person to whom they are to be consigned, with whatever else I consider to be necessary consequent to this provision of His Majesty.

The password with which its falsification has been prevented consists, in addition to the mark of the paper that says CAROLUS by number, in Capital Letters of Avecedario, placed respectively, in each class a different one, from A to I, with the possible concealment, how will you recognize VE in the attached quaderno that includes a set of copies, indicating the place where they are raided with a small facing sign; without which you will also see them, even more easily, on the cards wrapped with a blue ribbon that also accompanies it as a duplicate; Its discovery seems very difficult to not acquire a specific reason for it beforehand. And due to the fact that these vouchers do not have the quality of annual renewal that those that circulate in these Kingdoms, nor any other proof that ensures, at least from time to time, their legitimacy, I deem it necessary to communicate it to one or two of the Ministers of that Province that have to

sign them, the explained password, directing them to this end the quaderno that contains it, with enough application so that they know it: either of course, or without looking like VE better when, due to suspicion of impersonation, it is essential to open the statement that includes it, meanwhile keep it closed to proceed only in such case by means of the recognition and confrontation of those who have excited the presumption of fraud, to the investigation of whether or not it is true . But it will have to be executed with quanta reserve, formality, and caution that the important end of the imbencion of this precautionary signal requires, over whose custody the narrowest commission will be made, preventing them from entrusting it to another person by any event; And the duplicate contained in the hinted cards may, subject to the approval of Your Excellency, be kept in the aforementioned Office Secretary, or in this office, also filed with due care.

In view of the fact that the remission orders that V.E. will issue, accompanied by the competent exemplars of the Royal Certificate of the creation of these effects, which I suppose dispatched by the Council of the Indies as a result of the Royal Decree that directed him to do so, it will only remain that at the same time it is served V.E. to the aforementioned Ministers the other precautions that their penetration and knowledge deems necessary, both on the way of issuing the vouchers, and on the important point of circulating with all the benefit of those vassals that the paternal spirit of H.M. and the proven zeal of V.E.

Finally, I include 18 samples of the predicted effects, two from each of the nine classes of which they are composed, so that V.E. be able to recognize them, and if he deems it convenient to present them to the King, arranging later that they be kept on file in the Secretary of the Office of his position.

I leave thus exposed how much by impulse of my just desire of the most fulfilled performance, I have believed to be the case, hoping that V.E. With his superior lights, he will be pleased to dictate to me, above all, the measures most in accordance with the King's intentions to give them punctual and exact fulfillment.

God save V.E. many years as I wish. Madrid, October 17, 1795.

Your Excellency

Marqués de las Hormazas[1]

His Excellency Don Diego de Gardogui.

97

Your Excellency

By letter from V.E. from February 18 last number 152 remains H.M. He learned that he had received and sent to the Mayor of Louisiana the Real Voucher Drawer that the Judge of Arribadas de la Coruña sent him for this purpose. And I share it with V.E. for your intelligence. God save V.E. [sic]. Aranjuez May 24, 1796.

Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

98

[1] Francisco Olmos, José María. (1997). Members of the Council of Finance (1722-1838) and Economic-Monetary Organizations. Madrid: Castellum, D.L. 1997. pp. 395-399. Marqués de las Hormazas: Member of the management of Banco de San Carlos - (Biennial Director 1785; Provisions Director 1786; Extraordinary Member appointed to liquidate the provision lines 1791; Chairman of the Board 1807; Member of the Board 1814-1815, 1818-1819).

Aranjuez May 24, 1796. Number 152.
To the Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

When he found out, he had received and sent to the Mayor of Louisiana the Caxon de Vales Reales, which the Judge of Arribadas de la Coruña sent for this purpose.

99
Number 11. Reserved

The Mayor of Louisiana informs that according to the Governor of that Province, he has suspended the circulation of one million pesos in Royal Vouchers, by means of which the sad causes that forced him to propose said arbitration to the King are no longer active: deposited in these Royal Caxas on the same terms and with the stamps that have arrived, until SM determine if they are to be returned to the Court, or burned here, in which last case it asks that the formalities with which they are to be executed be prescribed.

Your Excellency

By Royal Order that V.E. dated November 21 of last year, H.M. create one million pesos in twenty-two thousand two hundred ninety-one Royal Vouchers, of different kinds, to provide these neighbors with proportionate loans, in order to rebuild the buildings reduced to ashes in the last voracious fire, under the security and conditions that this supreme order prescribes, and expresses the Royal Certificate of creation of the aforementioned vouchers that the Council has dispatched to me.

Many of these buildings are already restored, as belonging for the most part to the more affluent class, which is commerce, and already enjoying the benefit of Peace, with which activity and industry will begin to revive, circumstances that currently make less necessary that discretion, requested of SM in a calamitous time, which begins to disappear; and offering this different inconvenient situation that in that one were not foreseen to put the aforementioned vouchers into circulation: this Governor, and I, have agreed to suspend it, leaving them as they are, deposited in these Royal Caxas until informed H.M. by V.E. It serves to determine if they should be returned to that superiority, or burned here, preventing in this case the formalities with which it has to be executed.

One of the causes that have moved us to this determination is that some months ago, in the general persuasion that the voucher statements would come, in any public or private obligation, the creditors demand an express formal clause that they must be paid in minted silver, and not in some other kind of currency; which would cause strife if those were to turn. In addition, it would be very suspicious of counterfeiting among so many foreign nations that populate this colony, where consequently pernicious skills abound: finally, some inseparable abuses where they run to the same type could not be avoided. Actual numeraire, and paper, because however privileged it may be, it is always differentiated from that with some percentage loss, to which we do not believe the Royal authority should expose, much more so when such vouchers bring, the condition that they have to circulate throughout the Province with equal value to silver and minted gold.

To maintain due decorum, and to prove the effects of the pure beneficence of our sovereign in favor of these Provinces, we declare to all the reasons that oblige us to leave this generous trait of pious kindness without use, and we have determined to leave them deposited in

these Reales Caxas in the same terms, and with the own stamps that have reached the determination of SM
Our Lord keep V.E. many years. New Orleans 1º. April 1796.
Your Excellency

Francisco Rendon

His Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui

102
Reserved

I have informed the King of the considerations with which V.S. According to that Governor, they suspended the circulation of the Royal Vouchers created for that Province in a value of one million pesos, as advised in a reserved letter of 1st. April last number 11 .; and S.M. determine to be kept in deposit with the own seals that led to a new providence. What I prevent V.S. of his Royal Order for its intelligence and fulfillment.
God save V.S. many years. Aranjuez June 28, 1796.
Lord Mayor of Louisiana.

103
Aranjuez June 28, 1796. Reserved number 11.
To the Mayor of Louisiana

Aware of the considerations with which he suspended putting into circulation the Royal Vouchers created for that Province; and that they guard them there as they went until a new providence.

104

The Marqués de las Hormazas, General Treasurer in exercise will send V.M. of order of the King, a newly created Royal Vouchers for Louisiana, which will be directed by V.M. to the Intendant of that Province in the first Paquebote, with the greatest possible security giving me notice. What I participate to V.M. of order of H.M. for its fulfillment. God save V.M. many years. San Lorenzo November 21, 1795.

Judge of Arrivadas de la Coruña.

105
San Lorenzo November 21, 1795.
To the Judge of Arribadas de la Coruña.

Preventing the remittance that the Marquis de las Hormazas of the Royal Vouchers created for Louisiana will make, and that he directs them to the Mayor of this Province giving notice.

106
Your Excellency

By the Royal Order that V.E. Please inform me on the date of 21 of the current I am advised that the Marquis de las Hormazas, General Treasurer in exercise will send me by order

of the King some newly created Royal Vouchers for Louisiana, which I must direct to the Mayor of that Province in the first Paquibote, with the highest possible security, giving VE I notice of this, and to remain in your intelligence for its due compliance, upon receipt, I notify V.E. in your reply.
God save V.E. many years. Coruña, November 28, 1795.
Your Excellency
Clemente de Godoy y Montes

His Excellency Don Diego Gardogui.

107
Coruña November 28, 1795 Number 102.
The Judge of Arrivadas Godoy y Montes
Notify the rezibo of the Royal Order for the referral to the Mayor of Louisiana of the Royal Vouchers created for that province.

108
Note of the 22291 Stamped Vouchers of Order of the King to aid the vassals of Louisiana, the total amount of which amounts to one million pesos.

Cantidad de cada vale	Paquetes	Orden numérico de los Vales	Vales Utiles
de 25 Pesos	N. 1	de 1 a 1000	8000
	N. 2	de 1001 a 2000	
	N. 3	de 2001 a 3000	
	N. 4	de 3001 a 4000	
	N. 5	de 4001 a 5000	
	N. 6	de 5001 a 6000	
	N. 7	de 6001 a 7000	
	N. 8	de 7001 a 8000	
de 30 Pesos	N. 9	de 8001 a 9000	3332
	N. 10	de 9001 a 10000	
	N. 11	de 10001 a 11332	
de 40 Pesos	N. 12	de 11333 a 12332	2500
	N. 13	de 12332 a 13832	
de 50 Pesos	N. 14	de 13833 a 14832	2007
	N. 15	de 14832 a 15839	
de 60 Pesos	N. 16	de 15840 a 17504	1665
de 70 Pesos	N. 17	de 17505 a 18931	1427
de 80 Pesos	N. 18	de 18932 a 20181	1250
de 90 Pesos	N. 19	de 20182 a 21291	1110
de 100 Pesos	N. 20	de 21292 a 22291	1000
		NOTA	22291

In a package number 21 they go with the proper separation of classes to replace those that are disabled in Louisiana at the time of signing or another accident another four hundred and forty-four unnumbered vouchers corresponding to two percent of each class, as follows:

de a 25 Pesos	160
de a 30 Pesos	66
de a 40 Pesos	50
de a 50 Pesos	40
de a 60 Pesos	33
de a 70 Pesos	28
de a 80 Pesos	25
de a 90 Pesos	22
de a 100 Pesos	20
	444

That together with the 22291 they compose in all: twenty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five vouchers: Madrid, November 24, 1795.

109

Mr. Don Pedro Antonio de Cavas
And November 26

Friend and Lord. I include v.m.s. the reply of the Marqués de las Hormazas, and since everything is evacuated from what refers, we do not have what they do in my opinion, if they do not answer Hormazas with the knowledge of the referral of the Caxon, and that the consequent [sic] for the record.
Take good care of yourself with this Temporal and send your always affectionate friend.
Vega

110

Consequent orders are given to the letter of V.S. of 24 of the current one, on the referral of the Drawer to the Judge of Arribadas de la Coruña, with the Vouchers created by H.M. to aid the Vassals of Louisiana; and concluded this particular according to the Royal Order of 16 of the same I share it with V.S. for your intelligence.
Lord Marquis of Las Hormazas
November 29, 1795.

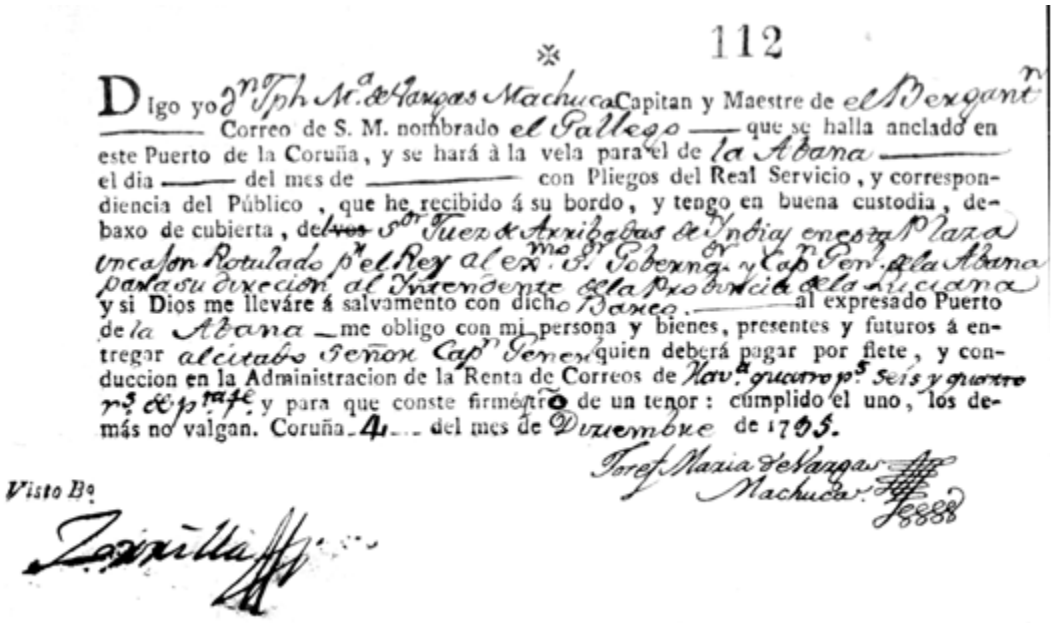
111

Number 103.
PS I must hope that V.E. will take into consideration the value of the certificates requested by this Postmaster.
Your Excellency

The Senior Thesorero has directed me in exercise Marques de las Hormazas with office of 25 of the current the Royal Vouchers of new creation for the Lusiana, of which V.E. I had been warned in Royal Order of the 21 of the same, I received it, in a drawer and delivered a vajo registration certificate as stated in the attached knowledge to the Captain and Master of the King's Mail Brig named the Galician Don Josef Maria de Bargas Machuca, who is close to leaving for Havana, with the formalities included in the attached signed document from the

notary public who accompanied me, who believed that commanders were attentive to Your Excellency's prevention, that he sent them to the Mayor of that Province with the highest possible security; They were to be delivered to the Governor and Captain General of Havana, to whom I wrote and for him to refer them to the Mayor of Luciana, and notify Your Excellency, as stated in said letter, that the attached copy is, with what I believe be fully satisfied with the King's order, and if you SEE If so, I will have the greatest honor in it.
God save V.E. many years. Coruña, December 5, 1795.
Your Excellency
Clemente de Godoy y Montes
His Excellency Mr. Diego Gardogui

112



112

Digo yo Dn Jph Ma de Vargas Machuca Capitan y Maestre de el Bergantn Correo de S. M. nombrado el Gallego que se halla anclado en este Puerto de la Coruña, y se hará à la vela para el de la Abana el dia del mes de con Pliegos del Real Servicio, y correspondiencia del Público, que he recibido á su bordo, y tengo en buena custodia, debaxo de cubierta, del ~~vos~~ Sor Juez de Arribadas de Indias en esta Plaza un cajon Rotulado pr el Rey al exmo Sr Gobernador y Capn Genl de la Abana para su direcion al Intendente de la Provincia de la Luciana y si Dios me lleváre á salvamento con dicho Barco al expresado Puerto de la Abana me obligo con mi persona y bienes, presentes y futuros á entregar al citado Señor Capn Genl quien deberá pagar por flete, y conduccion en la Administracion de la Renta de Correos de Havª quatro ps seis y quatro rs de pta fe y para que conste firmé tro de un tenor: cumplido el uno, los demás no valgan. Coruña 4 del mes de Diziembre de 1795.

Josef Maria de Vargas Machuca

Visto Bº

Zorrilla

113
Copy

His Excellency = In compliance with the Royal Order of the twenty-first of the antecedent November that the His Excellency Mr. Diego Gardogui, Secretary of State and the Universal Office of the Royal Treasury, communicated to me by order of the King, I send a vajo Registration item to deliver to V.E. by the Captain and Master of the Brig Mail of H.M. named the Galician Don Josef Maria de Bargas Machuca, who is about to set sail for that Port, a drawer with royal vouchers, lined in new leather, and with a raw canvas lining, all claimed, and on it a card with eight royal seals, which says = For the King = To the Most Excellent Lord Governor and Captain General of Havana, to direct the Mayor of the Province of Luciana = Havana as evidenced by one of the four pieces of knowledge that said Captain signed, which included in this to VE, and after verification of said delivery, VE will be served direct it to the aforementioned Intendant of the Province of Luciaa with the highest possible security, and from both sides give an account directly to said Most Excellent Lord for the news of the King, whom with whom to V.E. many years. Coruña, December 5, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-

five = Don Clemente de Godoy y Montes = His Excellency Governor of Havana and Captain General of the Island of Cuba.
It is a copy of its original certifying that Coruña December 5, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.
Clemente de Godoy y Montes

114

I Don Clemente de Godoy y Montes Judge of Arribadas in this Province of La Coruña: Hallandome with the Royal Order of the twenty-first of November antecedent communicated by His Excellency Don Diego Gardogui that accompanies the number 1 in copy. on

Remittance that the Marquis de las Hormazas Thesorero General had to make to me in exercise of order of the King of some Royal Vouchers for Luciana, and the course of its remittance of twenty-five of the same from the aforementioned treasurer that also accompanies the number 2 in copy. I proceeded to collect the six packages labeled for me, and finding they detained me at the Post Office of this Plaza until their important certificates were paid for three thousand six hundred thirty-four reales fleece, I passed the office to the Administrator Don Domingo Borbolla which also accompanies in copy the number 3º., and finding this particular, attentive, said Mr. Excellency warns me his remittance to the Intendant of Lusiana in the first Paquebote with the highest possible security, having in advance prepared drawer, ule, [sic], nails, sealing wax, and more necessary, I went to the aforementioned Post Office Administration, taking with me the Royal Excellency and the number of this City that serves as Royal Revenues Don Joseph Rez Gaioso, and with his assistance, and the presence of the aforementioned Administrator and others who were present, I opened the aforementioned certificates, cuio recivo firm, and there in the six Packages the twenty-one minors that said notice indicates to me, and that au n that the aforementioned six packages that contained them, came fully lined with ule, yet they were passed by the water of the many rains that caught the mail that led them, and the numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, suffered some opening. , 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, and 18th, with signs of not penetrating much, whose twenty-one packages were placed in the presence of everyone inside the Drawer prepared for the attempt, in terms of not having any left afterwards, and closed and Once its cover was nailed, it was covered with ule, and it was claimed by the assistant Carpenter Antonio Orozco, and on this it was covered with Anges or raw canvas, and reclaimed, and on my handwriting I put a double paper card from Manguilla that It said = For the King = To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of Havana = and on the eight nails that assure him, as many royal seals were placed, of the one used by this Customs, in sealing wax, in whose disposition I charge a waiter and carry it without losing sight of him, nor the aforementioned Excellency, who accompanied me; In said Customs, the policies, palming, and

other requirements to receive said box were verified under registration, and once this act was concluded, the aforementioned box was handed over to Mr. Joseph Maria Bargas Machuca Maestre and Captain of the Bergantin Correo del Rey named El Gallego that he is about to leave for Havana, that he signed four reports, I collected three of them, and concluded all said operations on the day of or and from eight in the morning to one in the afternoon, he formed this Document in the same Customs to put it on record where appropriate = And I, the undersigned, His Excellency that I assisted him in all the aforementioned operations of this day, which have been related by the Judge of Arribadas de Indias, I certify and attest that if everything had been verified in my presence, without said Lord nor I had left the view from the opening of the aforementioned six packages until the delivery of the twenty-one boxed ones, which he made to the aforementioned Master and Captain of the Post, and his errand with mrd. I sign and sign it as I am accustomed to being in this Royal Customs Office of La Coruña. 4th December of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five = aware = Don Diego Gardogui = Clemente de Godoy y Montes.
In testimony of truth
Josef Rodriguez Gayoso

115
Copy Number 1.

The Marquis de las Hormazas General Treasurer in exercise, will send V.M. by order of the King, a newly created Royal Vouchers for La Lusiana, which will be directed by V.M. to the Mayor of that Province in the first Paquebot, with the highest possible security giving me notice. What I participate to V.M. of Order of S.M. for its fulfillment. God save V.M. many years. San Lorenzo November 21, 1795 = Gardogui = Judge of Arribada de la Coruña.
It is a copy of the original that I certify. Coruña, December 4, 1795.
Clemente de Godoy y Montes

116
Copy
Number 2.
By tonight's Mail I send V.S. By virtue of the King's order that His Excellency Don Diego Gardogui has communicated to me, six packages labeled in the name of V.S. which contain twenty-one other minor ones and these different vouchers of various kinds, ordered to create by H.M.

After V.S. I receive them, it will be useful to have the six packages open, and place the twenty and one well adjusted in a drawer, in terms that cannot be touched; Put in this way, the drawer has to be lined with waxing, and a double lined envelope of raw canvas, in which disposition V.S. will have it. to observe the orders that the secretary of the Universal Office of the Treasury of the position of Mr. Gardogui himself communicate to you for your address and shipping. And to remain in the power of V.S. It will serve to give me notice to safeguard this General Treasury of my position. God save V.S. many years. Madrid November 25, 1795. = The Marquis de las Hormazas = Mr. Don Clemente de Godoy y Montes. =
It is a copy of an original that I certify. Coruña, December 4, 1795.
Clemente de Godoy y Montes.

117

Copy
Number 3.
His Excellency Mr.Don Diego Gardogui in Royal Order dated November twenty-one prior to warn me that the General Thesorero in exercise Marqués de las Hormazas will send me by Order of the King some newly created Royal Vouchers so that I can give it to the Mayor. of the Province of Louisiana in the first Paquebot with the highest possible security, and with the twenty-five of the same, the aforementioned Marques tells me that by the mail that night he sent me, consequently to said Royal Order, six packages labeled and certified to my of Royal Vouchers for the purpose that expresses SE And allying with the novelty of suspending the delivery of said six Packages until three thousand six hundred thirty-four reais are paid in which they seem to be loaded with their postage, I hope that in your intelligence V.M. send them to be delivered to me, leaving this to the responsibility of the result. God save V.M. many years. Coruña, December 2, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five = Don Clemente de Godoy y Montes = Señor Don Domingo Borbolla =
It is a copy of its original certifying Coruña fourth of December of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Clemente de Godoy y Montes in true testimony
Josef Rodriguez Gayoso

118
March 1, 96

To the Lord Prince of Peace

Your Excellency

The Judge of Arrivadero de la Coruña, whom they addressed with the General Treasurer Marqués de la Hormazas in six certified Paquebotes, the Royal Vouchers created for Louisiana; has made present, that the Postmaster of that Port wanted to suspend his shipment in the Galician Mail Brig, so that the amount of five thousand six hundred thirty-four real fleece will not be sacrificed for the certificates, to which he was responsible for not the opportunity to send them was lost with the promptness that was commissioned, because of how urgent it was. And adding V.E. the need that existed for the creation of said vouchers, and its conduction to that Province being such a proper matter of the Royal service, I hope that V.E. Please tell me, if they are to be exempt from the aforementioned dros, or I have to send them to be paid, to release by one of the two means of the obligation in which the aforementioned Judge of Arribadas was constituted. God save v.e. many years. Aranjuez.

March 1, 1796.
Lord Prince of Peace.

120
N. 152.
The Captain General of Cuba: He complains that he sent the Mayor of Louisiana a Drawer of Royal Vouchers, which the Judge of Arrivadas de la Coruña sent him for that purpose.

Your Excellency

The Judge of Arrivadas de la Coruña, Don Clemente de Godoy y Montes, participated with me on December 5 next, that in compliance with the Royal Order of November 21, which was communicated by Your Excellency, he sent me a Drawer of Royal Vouchers in the Brigantine Correo el Gallego, from the position of Don Josef Bargas Machuca, so that I could direct it to the Mayor of the Province of Louisiana, entrusting me at the same time to verify its receipt here, and remit to that destination, inform VE directly from one to the other.

In fact, the Captain of said ship delivered this Caxon after it arrived at this Port, and by the first Mail that left for New Orleans, which was the Schooner Liebre from the position of Don Nicolás Valet, I addressed it to the said Mayor, giving him of this notice, and including the respective knowledge: What I communicate to VE for your news, consequent to the indicated order.
God save V.E. many years: Havana February 18, 1796.

Your Excellency,
Luis de la Casas

121
New Orleans December 11 and 26, 1791

The Mayor Don Francisco Rendon

He advises that two hundred and twelve houses have been set on fire on December 8 last, and the aid of flour, medicine and money that they had requested from Havana and Veracruz, and he proposes the creation of one million pesos in Royal Vouchers.
Aware;

And go to the report of Don Francisco de Saavedra to say what is offered on the creation of Vouchers proposed by the Mayor.
Dated April 13, 1795.

It gives an account of the voracious fire that accidentally occurred on December 8, setting fire to a hay store in the center of the city and the commerce, reducing to ashes in the short time of three hours two hundred and twelve houses, and a large number of warehouses. of effects and groceries, without their owners being able to save more than lives, being consumed by the flames the spare parts of 3 barrels of flour and rice for the garrison, which were located at the end of the city, some powder that could not be thrown into the river, part of the artillery train and other effects, with the most important part of the city, which is accompanied by a map; seeing more than three hundred families that have avoided the fire, and many of them in extreme poverty.

That having examined what was left, only 900 barrels of flour had been saved in the home of some bakers, which could not reach the consumption of a month, and in order to prevent the conflict of hunger that threatened them, in the most rigorous of winter, risks of enemies that cross those seas and make more cautious the aid that used to go from the United States of America, putting the Province in sad consternation of being advantageously attacked by the seditious French and Americans, who have long tried to do so. ; determined, in agreement with the Governor, to dispatch a Schooner to the Mayor of Havana exposing that situation, so that the Reales Almazenes could send flours, and send them from those Reales Caxas some amount of

money advanced, to be discounted from the one located in Louisiana. They did not consider the funds they had sufficient to pay for the extraordinary expenses they anticipated; and that if the warehouses of Havana were not in a state of providing what was necessary, they had contracted with Don Daniel Clark, who kept the specifications, so that in a term of two and a half months he would bring a thousand barrels of flour, accompanying him with the contract, For being one of the conditions to advance 5 [sic] heavy pesos: They also sent a list of the most necessary items for medicine, since only two drugstores that had been burned, leaving only the one at the Hospital, which was very scarce. They also asked for nails and hardware for doors and windows, which the public will buy from the King, and will also serve to rebuild the factories of V.M. that consumed the fire.

That with the same objective, and in case the contingencies spoil the hopes in the two indicated resources, he had determined to dispatch a ship to Veracruz requesting equal aid from the Viceroy, since the multitude of corsairs made him distrust that all the aid arrived, so the I asked everywhere; instructing the Viceroy to deduct from the first located of those Provinces the amount of what was requested, and begging him to take advantage of all the occasions of warships that went from Veracruz to Havana, for the specific remittances of the located, and extraordinary granted by V.M. to complete the fortifications.

That urgently demanding the remedy for the calamity in which that City is seen, the one that only V.M. can help, and considering it difficult that in time of such a costly war the Treasury can support the increased outlay of one million pesos that those from time to time request on loan for the rebuilding of their burned houses, those with their slaves, and other goods that They have offered to mortgage in favor of VM, to be paying in the term of ten years for equal parts (the first two free) it seems good will to remit there the referred sum in Royal Vouchers of the same class to those that circulate here, or else empower the Mayor and Governor to create on behalf of VM up to the amount of one million pesos under the rules established by the Royal Agrado to prevent its falsification, and to maintain its value without decay during the ten years, with which those unfortunates will be remedied. The distribution would be made among the owners of the houses and warehouses in proportion to their losses, and the securities they can give for payment, with the precise condition that they will rebuild brick, covering the buildings of the same or of tile and not of wood. That the privileged and advantageous nature of these banknotes with respect to the paper money that was created and circulated in that province during the last war, leaves no doubt that they will be admitted with appreciation, with the circumstance of being received in those royal boxes as cash, for import or export duties or other rent owed; which, and annually withdrawing 125 [sic] pesos of its eighth part, which must be satisfied by those individuals to whom the loan will be made, whose items will not enter circulation again, strengthens the power to hold said vouchers, without the demerit that the cited paper money for not having fixed I finish to pick it up. The amounts imported by the banknotes that come into Caxas Reales for payment of rights or other credits belonging to VM, will be collected in effective silver from the legitimate debtors that result, in accordance with the obligations that the primitives must grant to those who are distribute the million pesos. To facilitate the most comfortable course in response to the poverty of the country, he says it would be advisable to make the bills from 25 to 100 pesos in the manner specified; and recommends this discretion in relief of those poor vassals, as a benefit so essentially indispensable to the restoration of their homes, as nothing onerous to the Royal Treasury, since it will not lose anything through its zeal, and many advantages can be expected from such a timely grace,

avoiding depopulation that without it is terrible, and other consequences opposed to the promotion and tranquility of the colony.

Note.

In the fire that occurred on March 21, 1788, which reduced 856 buildings to ashes, they saw themselves in the same case as the one presented now, and they sent three ships to Philadelphia addressed to the Envoy of our court, and gave other permits so that with as soon as possible they will return with food, nails, medicines and other essential effects, anticipating 24 [sic] pesos for 3 [sic] barrels of flour from those Reales Caxas, and other pecuniary loans from the Royal Treasury, and other thanks in the name of SM: The spirit of humanity of the residents of the Province made a donation for the rebuilding of the rooms of the most needy, suppressing the parish rights on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Body, which SM deigned to approve with the agreement of the Board of Condition.

On the Villetes that are proposed, nobody better than V.E. know the situation of those Provinces to determine the most accurate.

March 26, 1795.

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Mr. Don Pedro Antonio de Casas

Friend and Sir [sic], much that within the day you pass vmd to Mr. Saavedra the representation referred to in the attached office that is going to venture so that you can make him close later, and it would still be to the liking of H.E. vmd happened personally to take him and indicate to said man that if he can evacuate his report so that he is here even if it is Thursday to take him on Friday to the State Custodian, it would be in such bad taste for H.E. not omitting vmd on your part, if there is time to extract you after the antecedent, little has been resolved, or at least send said extract, and its antecedents, so that they can be taken into account. Do not delay vmd, nor in sending your affmo.

today April 13, 1795. Vega

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Mr. Don Pedro Antonio de Casas

Friend and Lord. Much satisfaction has been H.E. in that despite the bad gesture that we caused to vmd yesterday, the commission that was entrusted to him was so perfectly evacuated, and moreover the hope that the perfected work will be here for Juebes.

I confess that he is a man of integrity and that I like his performance. For the continuation I wish you the best of health, and that you send to your father.

today April 14 Vega

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Your Excellency

In the Council of State of 10 of the current I made present H.M. the office of last March 23 with which to give quenta in it, with the antecedents, that there were of other ministries, I accompanied my predecessor Mr. Don Josef Andraga, His Excellency Mr. Duque de la Alcudia the Letters of 10, 11 and 26 of Last December, in which the Governor of the Provinces of

Louisiana and West Florida, and the Mayor of the same represented the voracious fire that occurred in New Orleans on the eighth of the same month; and knowing H.M. of that office, and of what V.E. He had been made present to him particularly by the Ministry of his position about such an important matter and the measures agreed on the main thing, he deigned to resolve, that by the Ministry of V.E. This file should be instructed for another council, with all the antecedents, that there was in order to determine the appropriateness on the other points, included in those letters, that I do not accompany the V.E., copy, because it is with those of the Mayor according to this exposes.
God save V.E. many years.
Aranjuez April 15, 1795.
The Count of Montares
His Excellency Mr. Don Diego de Gardogui

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Mr. Don Pedro Antonio de Casas

Friend and Lord. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Postillón arrived and dispatched this office at two o'clock. H.E. Well, it had already been narrowed so that he could take the file to the [sic] tomorrow. He also liked Mr. Saavedra's report, and the truth is this Master. he has done a complete work in the narrow time allotted to him. Vmd has corresponded for his pte that everything has been on time, for the satisfaction that he gives me back from having assured H.E. in his haste that he would not need it; with what I love. It is mine in good time that we have left this little owl, and then there will be the one to peel the resolution that falls on the one who will also be demanding, if he has to communicate in this mail.
Take good care of yourself until your year comes back. what else. esteem you.
today April 16 Vega

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April 16, [17] 95
To the Count of Montarco

I await at times the report that I have requested from the Minister of the War Council Don Francisco de Saavedra, on what the Mayor of the Province of Louisiana has represented, on the means that he proposed to occur to the damages caused in that Capital as a result of the voracious fire suffered in it; And if it arrives in time for me to take him to the next Council of State, I will execute him with all his antecedents, which I notify V.S. in answering of his paper yesterday for his intelligence. God save V.S. many years.
Aranjuez April 16, 1795.
Lord Count of Montarco

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April 16, [17] 95
Reserved

Mr. Saavedra
Your Excellency

On the 13th of this year, V.E. By order of the King a representation of Don Francisco Rendón Intendant of Louisiana, so that in view of the important object to which it is addressed, briefly and confidentially report what is offered to me.

The aforementioned Mayor exposes that in the anguished situation that Province sees as the result of the voracious fire that last December 8 reduced to ashes in a few hours the most precious and richest part of New Orleans, consuming the best stores of its trade, almost all the supplies of food, and the goods and hopes of the most opulent families, there is no other resource to save the country from an imminent depopulation, that the one that S. Magestad, making the rest of his charity in favor of those vassals, anticipates them by means of a loan, the funds necessary to repair the great damage they have suffered. But not being affordable that in the critical circumstances of the day those Reales Caxas, those of Mexico, nor some others in America provide a million pesos that this operation requires, he proposes the will, in his opinion, sooner, more effective and less burdensome to achieve it. , and it is, that the same million pesos be created in bills or paper money; and it is distributed among those neighbors due to the losses they have experienced, and under the corresponding mortgages or securities to verify their reimbursement within a period of ten years, by which time all this paper must be extinguished.

Such is in substance the proposal of Don Francisco Prendon, that for greater clarity I judge should be examined under two different aspects. The general and abstract one, namely, whether it is convenient to create a certain portion of that paper money in Louisiana to meet an urgent need that cannot be met by any other way. The second particular and circumstantial; That is, how these banknotes are to be created, what their shape should be, to what sum their total should amount, in which portions they should be distributed, why they should be put into circulation, what precautions should be taken so that their falsification or discredit is avoided, under which rules the payment of the anticipations, the collection of the tickets and their total extinction must be verified. On the first point, I will say what my short lights will achieve, making use of the various exemplars that have been authorized by the experience of the wisest nations of Europe and of some of their colonies in America. About the second I will be able to say little that is worthy of the attention of His Majesty, as the executive part of this project is essential due to the political and local circumstances, of a country that I have never seen, and that even from the news I know very imperfectly.

First part

The fundamental idea that must be borne in mind whenever it comes to numismatic operations, is that money is not precisely a certain portion of this or that metal but rather an instrument of trade whatever its subject, or a conventional sign representative of things, that proportionally distributes the genders, necessity, convenience, and luxury among all members of human society. Under this concept, the currency in its essence should be seen as a bill of exchange or general voucher drawn by the Sovereign and payable at sight to the bearer, stamped this voucher in gold, silver, copper, iron, paper or any of the material objects that embraces the wide sphere of creation.

Two important consequences follow from this. The first, that the representative value of the currency is independent of the real and intrinsic value of the material of which it is made: In such a way that a nation that was absolutely isolated, that had few or no mercantile relations with other nations, or that resolved to work with abstraction from all of them in order to establish his inner circulation in the most conforming to his happiness, he could give, if he judged it on

purpose, to an ounce of iron the representative value of an ounce of gold as Sparta did in the days of his virtue and glory.

The 2nd. The consequence is that although men have agreed to prefer metals for currency for their greater permanence and easy divisibility, this does not mean that forced by circumstances, or consulting the convenience of their money, they make money from other diverse materials; as the inhabitants of New Spain have made it from cocoa beans, for the subdivisions of the real silver, those of Caracas from eggs for the same purpose, and all the paper trading nations to transport large quantities without pregnancy or risk at great distances.

After precious metals, paper has been the material most generally adopted to perform the functions of money; and it is still doubtful which of the two species today has the greatest influence on the general traffic machine. Thus, replacing paper money in place of minted gold and silver is nothing more than replacing a very expensive instrument of commerce with another that is much less expensive, and which sometimes brings greater comforts. But there is a great difference between these two instruments, that since the value of the currency not only consists in the representation that the Government has given it, but also in the confidence that it will be promptly exchanged for the things it represents, this confidence in the metallic currency rests in large part on the intrinsic value of its very material; and in the paper money it rests solely on the opinion that one has of the means, the prudence, and the good faith of the one who has authorized it. It is properly a bill of exchange to which in the wealth and probity of the drawee, and the hope of reducing it to money when it is wanted, gives the same value as if it were a constant currency of gold or silver.

In Europe, paper money has been known since the invention of bills of exchange and promissory notes, which are really a private and confidential currency. This medium has been publicly used by almost all the learned governments of Europe at various times and in various ways. Its use has been very useful when the tranquility of the circumstances has allowed it to be suggested to the limits of moderation; and although this discretion has sometimes been abused, as has happened with all the inventions of men, it can be assured that even in its greatest excess it has led several nations out of great difficulties.

In America this paper has been known and used in some colonies, at least, since the beginning of this century. The Anglo-Americans had him long before his revolution: in Jamaica the English use him in a singular and very comfortable way; and we resorted to him in the past war to provide cash to Louisiana itself, to Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo, where it was then impossible to send minted metals. I still feel that paper money established with due precautions, and used with prudent parsimony, may be more advantageous and less exposed to losses in some parts of the New World than in any of the states of Europe.

I say in some parts of the New World, because it is necessary to make a very essential distinction on this matter. America, which is the most abundant source of precious metals, is at the same time the portion of the [sic] where metals are most out of line, both in their distribution, as well as in their reciprocal value. There are places where an ounce of gold is worth nineteen and twenty ounces of silver, and another where it is exchanged for twelve or thirteen. In mining countries there are more metals than is necessary for their internal turn, so it is essential to provide them with the ways to exit. In those who do not have harvest metals, there are a thousand jobs to supply them with the necessary cash for their social existence, and it is therefore necessary to close all the steps to the extraction of the little that they get to acquire. In the former, paper money would bring a great upheaval, and introducing it would be the same as establishing in a country abundant with wheat excise duties to supply the lack of bread. In the

latter, banknotes, provincial currency, and all the inventions aimed at filling the void of metals can be established without serious inconvenience. Even among these seconds, there are some places that, being by their geographical position as segregated from the communication of the rest of the universe, lend themselves more easily to how many numismatic operations you want to practice in them.

The great objection that is usually made to the creation of paper money is the discredit or loss to which it is exposed. But note that most times we attribute to the nature of the paper the loss that comes from the miscalculation with which it was created, or from the very anguish of the circumstances that forced its creation. For the first chapter he sinned the role of the famous Lass whose operations were a series of delusions from their origin to their catastrophe. For the second reason, the best calculated role loses on some occasions and tends to win on others. The same Royal Vouchers that in Spain lost fourteen percent in eighty-two, gained one and a half in ninety: there was no more difference from one to the other than the variety of political circumstances totally unconnected with their nature. vouchers.

It should also be borne in mind that the loss of the banknotes is either with respect to the gold and silver coin, or with respect to the things that the coin represents. If it is with respect to metals, in a Province where there is no harvest, where a small portion enters through its location, and none through trade, this loss may not be sensitive, since it has so little material to feed on; and more if it is paid as it should be paid, in money to those who live on pure salary. If the loss of paper is related to the things that the currency represents, well analyzed it is purely imaginary, because as with the exception of those who have public jobs, which are comparatively few, all the other individuals in society, support themselves from their work. , of their fruits, or of their industry, although they receive the paper, for example, with a twenty percent embezzlement, they also give the things it represents with a twenty percent increase.

But even assuming the loss of the inhabitants of the country where the effective and in compensable real paper money is established, it is always necessary to reflect on whether the urgency of the circumstances leaves room for the choice of another less burdensome resource, and if the advantages and assets that produces the creation of the paper redeem or overcome the inconveniences that accompany it. In this case, the loss of paper money must be looked at, and it is indeed a kind of contribution or cleavage to which all the inhabitants of the country spontaneously and proportionally suggest themselves to get out of a difficult situation. What role will it ever lose as much as the Anglo-American colonies lost during the previous war? This was not an amount of little moment, it amounted to about twelve million pounds sterling or seventy-two million pesos, in which almost all the capital was lost. However, to this invention those natives owed the possibility of resisting the immense forces of Great Britain. They still look, and they will eternally look at this paper as the table of their shipwreck; and in spite of the great discredit to which it came, and the enormous losses that they had in it, they have consecrated that kind of recognition that is preserved to inanimate things from which they have received great benefits.

Louisiana by a different path is now in as dire straits as the northern colonies were then. It seems that they have conspired against her, not an enemy as he wants, but all the elements and destructive phenomena. It has suffered in a short time earthquake, hurricanes, floods, fires. It needs to recover to its old state and even to avoid its total ruin, that they are helped with large capitals. These from nowhere can go to the present in minted metals, because how many there are everywhere are not enough to support the great and preferential urgencies of the metropolis. Its topographic position segregates that Province by means of great deserts, mighty rivers and

very dangerous seas from the communication of other establishments. Its closest neighbors are the savage nations that are still ignorant of the use of currency. Despite its distance, it is, on the one hand, the rampart of our Mexican empire, and on the other, the defense against the most fearsome nation in the New-World. Therefore, its depopulation could be very dangerous for us. It does not have mines, it has little money, its annual location is short, its traffic is almost entirely with strangers, and if one were to search the entire Globe for an establishment where any numismatic operation could be carried out with impunity, it would hardly be another one to purpose than Louisiana.

In this state I am of opinion that reason, policy and necessity prescribe that the means proposed by its mayor be adopted with respect to that Province to create in banknotes or paper money the necessary amount to occur to the indispensable aid of those natives. This providence will have happy effects in my feeling: but even when the bills, due to the vicissitude of mercantile things, suffer some discredit, their loss will be the price that Louisiana pays for its recovery and prosperity; And always this loss, if it is incurred, will be the lesser when the details of the execution are agreed with greater wisdom and prudence, which is the other aspect through which this business must be looked at.

Second part

There is much difference between proposing a good end, and choosing the appropriate means to achieve it. Many of the economic projects that are advantageous in the speculative one are later denied in practice, because the method of executing them has been erroneous. The establishment of Villetes Reales, or paper money, is one of those mixed political and commercial operations, which for their successful success need to be coordinated with the purpose for which they are destined, and with the circumstances of the country where they are established. No precaution is too much to fix credit and avoid counterfeiting a coin whose value is almost purely ideal, and whose strive confidence on the fragile basis of opinion. But these precautions and these details are very difficult to prescribe at such an immense distance from the circumstances with which they are to be chained; And all the rules that are given from here, not being very general and broad, would only serve in my opinion to embarrass the steps of the executor. However, I will touch on some of the capital points, which usually serve as the North in such operations.

The first thing that must be calculated in them is that the amount represented by the vouchers that are created is due to the capacity of the Province through which they must turn. It is very difficult to point out the right proportion that must exist between the quantity of currency that circulates, and the value of the annual product that it circulates. But the truth is that whatever you want, the circulation channel can never admit more money than is necessary to be current and expeditious. Everything that is spilled in the extra, if it is in metallic currency, will immediately overflow and will go out due to more obstacles that oppose it to contain it; and if it is paper money, since it cannot go anywhere, it will experience a kind of reaction on itself, which will make it lose part of its value until it is equal to that of the productions that it must put in motion. I do not know to what sum the annual products of Louisiana will amount, and thus I cannot fix the portion of paper that may suffer. However, a million pesos seems to me at first glance too much to be created all at once in a Province with such a small population. But since these are mere conjectures, it will be enough to ask the Chiefs who have to put the project into practice, so that if necessary they reduce the sum of the paper to what is compatible with the

forces of the Province, or use from other means dictated by their experimental lights to prevent the effects of redundancy.

The paper-money to have credit must be authorized by the sovereign and have a secure mortgage that guarantees its value: this mortgage is the Treasury in general as it happens to a large part of the current vouchers in Spain, and to the Echiquier Banknotes in England; or some special income from the Treasury itself such as the debt that is called founded in the latter nation. The funds of some powerful body, like the Banknotes that circulate in some parts, also serve the same purpose. The paper that Rendon proposes will have a duplicate mortgage: on the part of the King towards the individuals the funds of their treasuries: on the part of the individuals towards the King the assets and possessions of these, and the repairs or advances that they make with the funds to be anticipated. It is therefore necessary that those Heads persuade everyone the trust they must place in a role that guarantees the probity and opulence of our Sovereign, and the goods and recognition of some vassals whom it tries to make happy at the cost of any sacrifice.
The counterfeiting of paper money is another, and perhaps the greatest of the evils attached to this operation, which has not infrequently thwarted its good effects. Public and secret precautions have been invented to prevent counterfeiting, and in Spain some will have been put into practice, which I am not aware of, with respect to Royal Vouchers. Of these, the most important ones can be communicated to the Mayor of Louisiana for his government. In my opinion, it would still be opportune for the engraved sheets to be sent to him from here so that the vouchers could be thrown away; and even if it were possible, they should be sent from here in accordance with the number and distribution of them that he proposes, and that they would not have to do anything else there than sign them.

In America, the printing press is under wraps; and the tax, except in Mexico, I do not know that it was born yet. Perhaps for the same purpose of preventing counterfeiting, it would be convenient for the vouchers to be renewed and several every two years. Due to lack of this and other precautions of the same kind, a lot of false paper was introduced in Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico when this resource was made use of in the previous war, and it was one of the main causes of their great loss.

In pointing out a fixed term for the duration of this paper, making its exact collection at the predetermined terms, distributing it in portions adapted to the traffic of that Province, making its distribution among the inhabitants with circumspection and impartiality, admitting it to the Treasury in payment of the Royal rights, and authorizing him to do all the functions of money (except paying the salaries of the troops and employees that in my opinion should always be done with the metals of the located that goes from Mexico) will contribute a lot to maintain your credit and facilitate its circulation. But it is necessary to surrender in this part to the zeal and honesty of the Chiefs of Louisiana who do not detract from this trust. To approve the thought is general, to give them broad powers for its execution, to write down some of the observations that are made and others that seem convenient, to send them from here the Laminas and other objects with which they can be helped, and not to plow their hands with regulatory provisions. and of pure detail that can hardly be right two thousand leagues from the theater of the operation.
Such is so as not to disturb the attention of V.E. my opinion on this serious matter. His Majesty with his superior lights will decide on it that is to his sovereign pleasure.
God save V.E. many years.
Madrid April 16, 1795.
Your Excellency
His Excellency Mr. Diego Gardogui Francisco de Saavedra

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May 3, [17] 95

Your Excellency

The Lord Count of Montarco

The King has learned in his last Council of State of 1º of the current of the report directed to V.E. by Don Francisco de Saavedra about the embio of a million pesos in Royal Vouchers or the power to create them, proposed under certain conditions by the Mayor of Louisiana Don Francisco Rendon, to distribute them among the residents of New Orleans, who have suffered so much for the voracious fire of December 8 last; and the exposition of V.E. in that, regardless of the Considerations of Saavedra on the principle, causes and consequences of paper money, because they are well known, he adds that whatever the amount he believes in vouchers, it is not convenient to put them in circulation at once, and if little by little. little in proportion to the need and the effects, and that they are only admitted in the treasuries or boxes, and in payment of rights, when these matters as much or more than what the voucher represents.

With the presence of everything and the conference in the Council, H.M. resolve: That the creation proposed by the Mayor be made of one million pesos in real vouchers of various amounts or representation in the form, at least expressed by the Mayor. That the plates are opened here, and the thrown vouchers sent (if no serious inconvenience occurs) to save time and avoid not only the difficulties of doing this operation there, but also make impersonation and falsification impossible; and that for everything, V.E. the appropriate rules, keeping in mind for their timely application those adopted with good effect in current creations, for their circulation in whole or in part, and their admission in payment of real rights or other debts, with the rest proposed by the Mayor authorizing himself [sic] and to the other Heads of that Province, for all the details, that considering the circumstances, effects and state of things, they consider more in accordance with the purposes of the creation, and extinction of this role.

I share it with V.E. For your intelligence and compliance, I must return the original file and report whose certified copy, for not having an extract, remains in this secretariat of my position.

God keep Your Excellency many years. Aranjuez May 3, 1795.

His Excellency Don Diego de Gardogui The Count of Montarco

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Aranjuez June 11, 1795.

To the General Treasurer Marqués de las Hormazas.

He is told that, having resolved, the King creates to help the Louisiana Vassals a million strong pesos in Royal Vouchers, in this form 8,000 from to 25 strong pesos: 3,333 from to 30 [pesos]: 2,500 from to 40 [pesos]: 2,002 from to 50 [pesos]: 1,666 from to 60 [pesos]: 1,428 from to 70 [pesos]: 1,250 from to 80 [pesos]: 1,111 from to 90 [pesos]: and 1,000 from 100 [pesos], which together make up 22,290 Vouchers, take your measurements with the corresponding reserve and precaution for printing them. And before proceeding to it, state what legend you think they should carry; What kind of adornment, and if you think it would be convenient to put on it the name of the same Province of Louisiana, with the columns or some

allusions or attributes of that region, such as the river [sic]; If different sheets should be made for each of the nine kinds of Vouchers, or if only one will serve: and that it proposes the size and quality of the paper, in the concept that these vouchers are regular, they are not endorsed because they are of such small amounts.

[RUBRIC]

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Reserved

On June 23, 1795 the order for the creation of the vouchers according to the minute was sent to Hormazas.
In 24 idem the Decree whose minute goes inside was indicated, and the part was sent to the Lord [sic].
Your Excellency

To give the most exact and complete fulfillment of the Royal intentions that Your Excellency communicates to me yesterday, regarding the creation of a million Pesos in Royal Vouchers, with the distinction of 8,000 to 25 strong Pesos: 3,333 to 30 [pesos]: 2,500 from to 40 [pesos]: 2,002 from to 50 [pesos]: 1,666 from to 60 [pesos]: 1,428 from to 70 [pesos]: 1,250 from to 80 [pesos]: 1,111 from to 90 [pesos] ; and 1,000 from 100 [pesos], which in order to aid the vassals of Louisiana, His Majesty proposes to make, and consequent to the order imposed on me to consult your news by reason of the sheet, or sheets with which These Vouchers must be distinguished, their size, quality of the paper, ornament with which they must be decorated, and legend that they must contain, I am offered before proceeding to this last part, or rather to do so, interpose your previous deliberation in the points following.

I was first discussing in accordance with the timely indication of Your Excellency, and in view of the small quantity of these Vouchers, which surely must circulate without endorsement, and which consequently must be headed, or consigned to the Bearer of them, instead of Those of these Kingdoms are directed in favor of the General Treasurer in their first creation to apply them, and later to those who accredit their respective possession in their renewals, supporting this same difference the practice established with those of the Bank of England, and even with those of Rome, and other parts, that are not benefited with the revenue that those of here; for which respect, it seems that those of Louisiana should not enjoy interests either; more if, with the object of their greater analogy with those of this Peninsula, and their more advantageous circulation, it is desired to assign them, it seems essential that they be paid annually by that Treasury, or Royal Officials that collect the interests of His Majesty, and that it be to the Voucher Bearers themselves, either by general payroll that is formed according to their numbers, then signed by the same interested parties, or by any other simpler Receipt that SM considers for its easier issuance, and not tax the Royal Treasury with the increase of dependents, or establishment of an Office, which would be consequent, if the formalities that are kept here, where the successive annual renewal and that suppressed in Louisiana, would undoubtedly bring that saving, although not without the risks of less legitimacy of payment in interest, and capital of the true owners: but this evil is inseparable from the condition of the effect, as suffered by the one to whom They steal any money from you, and those who lose experience it in England, and Italy, or are stripped of the Bank Vouchers, which on the other hand grange those that are lost at all points, or are rendered useless by fire, or other incident that causes total loss.

The lack of renewal can also promote some greater falsification than that allowed by the short one-year speech, and the series of endorsements with which its possession in that act is legitimized: but it is not so presumable in Louisiana, because regularly it is not The art of the press and others that can intervene in it will be so advanced, nor is the same renewal reconcilable with such a large number of Vouchers, and with the lack of endorsements that it requires, and even supports its very short value.

Even when the Louisiana Vouchers are deprived of the interests enjoyed by those of these Reynos, the time when they are to be collected must be fixed, or they must be extinguished at all times, and the treasury where their funds are to be reimbursed must be explained at the same time. capitals, which seems to be that of the same Province of Louisiana, since separating it from it, even when it is for Havana, or extending it to this general, may bring inconveniences of some amount, and not pay for the circulation of the same Vouchers in that Province.

It will also be essential that His Majesty deliberate the Person who has to authorize them, and I could be the Intendant, and Governor of that Province, as the most decorated of it, and interested in sustaining their credit and circulation, adding, if it seems, the intervention of the one who acts as the main Accountant of those trades of account and reason, since it must always be taken from its issuance, and application: and to alleviate the work of these same People, and anticipate the quickest circulation of Vouchers, their half signatures with their ordinary rubrics may be enough.

The Certificate with which these Vouchers are to be issued, seems to regulate that it be issued in the Supreme Council of the Indies, as the Louisiana department, of its respective jurisdiction, and that it includes the rules of its circulation, adapting those that seem conducive , of those that govern in those of these kingdoms, and innovating those that specify the difference that exists between some, and others by reason of endorsements, payment of interest, renewal, and extinction, as agreed, with the time since should govern, and the generality, or limitation with which they have to admit in any payments to the Royal Treasury, and others of Commerce and social communication.

Proposed the doubts, or circumstances that with respect to the authorization, course, extinction, payment of interests, reimbursement of capital, and others of this company, which I understand has to define Your Majesty of course, let me now also expose to your deliberation those that they are missing for their complement, as they are; that in my opinion, many other plates must be built, such as the classes in which the same Vouchers are subdivided, since not exceeding their entire cost, as I think it will happen, of 4 [sic] reals, the inconvenience that if it were only one , it would be scratched at least in two-thirds of it, it would be essential that the peculiar values, or representation of the amount of each Voucher, be indicated with a pen, and that it could be supplanted by the arts that has passed and is continually inventing malice and human mischief; On the contrary, by varying the border, its respective capital, or amount, can leave the taxed newspaper.

The size of the Voucher to obtain the possible savings of the Royal Treasury, may be in quantilla, because it does not need a greater extension due to the lack of endorsements, and the paper will be the one that is intended for this use, which is already too scarce, and with the same There is trouble for the tórculos, although they have been increasing in proportion to the growth of the Vouchers, because as renovations are achieved, and they are copious, requiring Care and trust Artists, these gadgets are not abundant according to need, and the desire that requests them.

Finally the company of these new Vouchers, it seems that it may be the Royal shield between two columns, imagining the Mississippi River in an Old Man reclining with an

amphora, from which its waters flow; and if some other particular shield of the same Province were to be added, or figure of an animal or exotic plant peculiar to its soil, it is essential to point it out to me, or describe it to transfer it to the intelligence of the Engravers, who may also vary the border. , as agreed.

I have passed through how much is suddenly offered to me in this matter that is too vast, and interesting to flatter me for having done it with some skill; plus the sovereign discretion, and the well-credited intelligence of V.E. They will rectify and add with the most complete success what the shortness of my lights, together with the narrowness of time, and the accumulation of my tasks, have made me turn away from the true purpose and design of the Royal intentions with which I will always blindly conform my obedience, when I have VE Please communicate them to me for its quickest execution.

God save you for many years. Madrid June 12, 1795.

[RUBRIC]

The Marquis of Las Hormazas
His Excellency Don Diego de Gardogui.

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To the Indies Council

On the occasion of the voracious fire that occurred on December 8 of last year in the City of New Orleans Capital of the Province of Louisiana, for which 212 of their best houses were reduced to ashes, with most of the goods of its inhabitants, the Mayor of that City and Province represented me in agreement with its Governor and City Council not only the unhappy situation in which that country was afflicted and previously upset with Hurricanes, Earthquakes, and other calamities but also the urgent need for considerable assistance to resort to the remedy, and the disposal they had taken to obtain them, while taking care of the great troubles of the War did not allow them to pass them through, as other times, liberally from my Royal Treasury. This disposal consisted of the creation of one million pesos in Vales Reales [Royal Vouchers] to facilitate and provide the neighbors with loans, in order to rebuild their homes and repair their estates, leaving these possessions and other assets that have a special mortgage to ensure the refund and reimbursement of the expressed Vales [Royal Vouchers]; that it should be verified in the precise term of eight years starting from the 3rd. of its creation in this regard 1250 pesos each, with other qualities and circumstances that has been expressed. And having realized this request and the reports that because of it have made the people educated and zealous of my Royal service with unanimous agreement of my Council of State in the one held in 1st. of last May: I have resolved to authorize with my Royal name the creation of the aforementioned million pesos in Vales Reales [Royal Vouchers] so that they are used to assist and help my Vassals of Louisiana, so that they can repair their losses and misfortunes in the terms and under the conditions and circumstances expressed in the following chapters.

1.

The number of the Vouchers will be 22291 divided into nine classes of different amounts that all will make up the million pesos: namely

1.	8000 of 25 pesos	200.000
2.	3332 of 30 pesos	99.960
3.	2500 of 40 pesos	100.000

4.	2007 of 50 pesos	100.350
5.	1665 of 60 pesos	99.900
6.	1427 of 70 pesos	99.890
7.	1250 of 80 pesos	100.000
8.	1110 of 90 pesos	99.900
9.	1000 of 100 pesos	100.000
Total of Vales Reales	22291	1.000.000

2.

These Vales Reales [Royal Vouchers] will be numbered from 1 to 22291 followed by the order of classes: they will be stamped on paper of the same quality as those of Spain, but in quarters size: they will generally be distinguished with the Royal Coat of Arms between columns and the figure of an Elder representing the Mississippi River with the expression of its value, and the corresponding explanation, all engraved; and only the border or contour will be different in each class so that they are not confused. Finally they will be signed by the Governor and the Mayor of the Province or those who exercise the functions of such, without this circumstance they will not be valid.

3.

These Vales Reales [Royal Vouchers] will pass and circulate throughout the Province as usual and current currency, and will be admitted precisely in all payments, including those made to the Royal Treasury for debts of rights or other respects, provided that one or more Vales must be met and informed, since what does that do not fit and the peaks must be paid in cash by the person paying, to avoid disputes or abuses.

4.

The aforementioned Vales (which will not accrue interest) will be presented without them to my vassals of Louisiana who had suffered in their property and estates on the occasion of the fire and other calamities that have afflicted the Province, for which they will go with their requests to their leaders. These will remind them of the amounts that they consider convenient according to what each one will need to undertake to repair their losses, and not for other risky speculations: they will take care of the investment in that object according to the rules of the Police that is being established for Buildings and Warehouses, and they will receive the obligations and assurances for the refund; For every loan must be secured with sufficient mortgages, in addition to the obligation of all the debtor's assets.

5.

Consequently, although from here all the Vale Reales [Royal Vouchers] will be sent to my Governor and Mayor of Louisiana, they will deposit them in the Royal Treasury, and they will not sign nor put into circulation only other than those that will be delivered by loan; whose numbers, quantities, and subjects to whom they are made will be taken into account by my officers, who will intervene in the acts, and guard the instruments of obligation and bond, for greater security.

6.

The reimbursement and payment of such obligations must be as proposed by the New Orleans City Council, by eighths parts, one in each of the eight years that began in 1738 and

ended in 1805 both inclusive, and these payments will be precisely in cash money to extinguish the Vales [vouchers] also by eighth parts, as it will be executed indispensable in each epoch, those who are at the time in my Royal Treasury being preferred, and collecting those that are missing from the circulation; of which those will be form a list with expression of the numbers, and quantities, and bequeathed, and scratched so that they cannot be reintroduced into circulation, they will be guarded until in the last era they are all publicly burned.

7.

In order to prevent the serious damages that could be followed by the counterfeit of these Vales [Vouchers], that being the bearer will lack the greater security that endorses given by the Governor and Mayor of Louisiana will indicate every two years or more often if it agrees or has founded suspicion of fraud, a time when the Vales [vouchers] are presented for recognition and will be announced in advance by edicts. If they find any counterfeit or suspect, they will retain it, and proceed with diligence and caution to find out the crime and its perpetrators as a cause of counterfeit currency, but without grievance or discomfort of the bearer in good faith, and honest neighbors by whose hands they may have passed, as long as there is no evidence, or at least very serious indications for other procedures. The Vales [Vouchers] recognized by legitimacy will be recorded after their numbers in a formal register, and set the date, and approved they will be returned by said leaders as soon as possible to their owners, authorizing them with their half signatures, so that they circulate without hesitation until the 2nd recognition , and so on; because the Vales [vouchers] that by omission or other motive not just reason are being left from presenting and lacking that requirement equivalent to the renewal, may and should be refused by all, as suspects, after the pre-defined term; and even be collected and sent by the Justices to the Governor or the Mayor with the expression of the bearers or owners to reserve them until another recognition, if they are legitimate or proceed to whatever may take place, not being; what they will be able to verify by comparing their numbers with those of the indicated at the Registry that the royal officers will guard.

8.

Although the main mortgage and security of these Vales Reales [vouchers] will consist of the possessions and assets of those who receive them on loan, whose value must be precisely much higher than them, yet, to greater abundance, and to run with the credit they deserve , and they recommend the pious, and useful purposes that have moved me to their creation in favor of my Louisiana Vassals, I declare that my Royal Treasury will be equally responsible to the capitals that are thus provided and put into circulation and to their refund within the deadlines which indicates the 6th chapter.

9.

Finally, the Governor and Mayor are entrusted that in the loans they make, they proceed without respect from people attending to everyone in proportion to their needs and the assurances that they can give themselves or by surety bonds: that at the beginning they are tempted until they are secured that the Vales [vouchers] have the estimate they should have, since the sudden issuance of a large number of them could make them detract, even when the extent of trade, industry, and population (which are the true measure of the capital that can circulate in a country) they could hold them and admit them successively and slowly. And for more than the rules that are prescribed in these 9 chapters, others may be necessary for the most successful execution of this providence, greater security, better order or method more suited to the particular circumstances of that Province I give power to those expressed Governor and Mayor so that they may add and implement in urgently agreed cases those that they deem most

convenient even when they have to be suspended or modified by them some of those that are prescribed, if it seems necessary; as long as they realize after all for providence what is most convenient.

It will be understood in the Council and will issue the corresponding Royal Document so that it has fulfilled effect.

In Aranjuez on June 29, 1795.

To the Marquis of [sic]

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Copy

June 23, [17] 95.

To the General Treasurer.

Once the King learned of what was stated by V.S. in his report of 12 of the current, on the Real Vouchers for Louisiana, has resolved S.M. that V.S. have the number 22,291 vouchers stamped on the simple sheet size of the same paper that is suitable for those from Spain: viz.

8000 of 25 pesos fuertes
3332 of 30 pesos fuertes
2500 of 40 pesos fuertes
2007 of 50 pesos fuertes
1665 de a 60 pesos fuertes
1427 of 70 pesos fuertes
1250 of 80 pesos fuertes
1110 of 90 pesos fuertes
1000 of 100 pesos fuertes

22291

That these nine classes of Vouchers are distinguished only in the border or outline, which will be different in each one, all of which are adorned with the Royal Coat of Arms between columns to the right of the figure of an Old Man reclining on his left on the upper part. an Amphora or Urn from which the waters of the Mississippi River flow, whose word will be read on the Urn itself. On the right side of the upper part, within the outline, the name of the Province will be engraved in a grown character and on the left the amount of pesos according to the class; and leaving a small space with the indication of the number, the following will be written: "Vale por el Rey Our Lord al Bearer of this 25, 30, etc." Weights that are part of the million created by S.M. for Socorro of this Province in 22,291 numbers of various amounts that compose it, and they must run and circulate in it as the usual and effective currency until its reinstatement and extinction according to the rules established in my Royal Decree addressed to the Council of the Indies in 24 of June of this year of 1795. " For clarity I include V.S. an idea or outline of the thought on the attached page.

Have V.S. that then the drawing is made according to what is expressed and send it to me so that it can be approved by H.M. open the sheet and stamp the Vouchers as soon as possible.

God saves. Aranjuez. June 23, 1795.

Mr. Marqués de las Hormazas.

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Madrid, October 17, 1795.
The Marquis de las Hormazas.
With the Note Dated on November 16 of said.

It says that in compliance with the Royal Order of June 23, 22291 Royal Vouchers of different amounts, created by V.M. value of a million strong pesos to help the vassals of Louisiana; and at the same end he judges very proper, they expose what happens to him, both in relation to the fact that these effects are numbered from here, as about the form of their remission, and the reserved signals that he has put them on.

Consequently, due to the greater protection of the Royal interests, the cleanliness and cleanliness of the numbering, it seems to him that it would be good to do this operation here, preventing if each class has to be numbered separately starting from number one to the last, and so on. respectively in the others, or if the numbering is to be followed, beginning with number 1 and ending with 22291.

It is consequently the placement of the clean vouchers of the grit that they have left, in packages provided for such a long journey, for which purpose it will be necessary to have the Regent of the Royal Calcography, commissioning him to verify one and the other with the greatest care; and its accommodation for driving will be made in the boxes that appear to be the case.

In order to make mistakes at the time of numbering or other accidents, up to 240.91 have been thrown out of a hundred more per class, and in that of 25 one million, according to the demonstration that it expresses.

If those of the 1800 excess are useful, they must be packed in whole or in part, after the numbering to send them in the same way as the others, in case any of them become unusable at the time of signing there, or if they have to be filed in your office, or at the Office Secretary.

Likewise, if when they are all dispatched, they must be passed to the site, or directed to the port for shipment by the correct Paquebotes, or for the best occasion that is presented in Cádiz, indicating the person to whom they are to be consigned.

The password, preventing its falsification, also consists of the mark of the paper that says CAROLUS by number, in capital letters of the Alphabet placed respectively in each class a different one, from A to I with the possible dissimulation, according to the attached notebook that includes a set of exemplars, bearing indicating the place where they are found with a small red sign, and it is more easily seen in the cards that a blue ribbon hugs, whose discovery seems very difficult. And because these Vouchers do not have the quality of renewal or other proof, which from time to time ensures their legitimacy, it is judged that everything is communicated to one or two Ministers who have to sign them, directing them to the password notebook with their explanation, either of course or when there is suspicion of impersonation, for its recognition keeping closed. Regarding the custody of this signal, the narrowest order would be appropriate, preventing it from being trusted by any event, and the duplicate contained in the hinted cards should be kept with due care in the Office Secretary, or in its archived office.

In view of the fact that exemplars of the Creation Certificate issued by the Council of the Indies will be accompanied to the remission orders, only the precautions will be made in the way in which the Vouchers are issued, and about the important point that they are circulated with all the benefit of those Vassals.

Lastly, it includes eighteen samples of the predicted effects, two from each of the nine classes of which they are composed, in order to recognize them and present them to V.M. later arranging to be kept on file in the Office's Secretary.

He leaves exposed how much by impulse of his just desire and performance he has believed to be the case, expecting above all the measures more in accordance with the intentions of V.M.

Note

According to Saavedra's opinion in his report, the vouchers should be thrown from here according to the number and proposed distribution, without having there anything else to do but sign them. And in point to the numbering says the Decree article 2. "These Vouchers will be numbered from 1 to 22291, then in the order of classes"

For the placement of the vouchers in packages of proportionate sizes so that they are not mistreated, with everything else that seems convenient, it will be opportune as the General Treasurer says to call the Regent of the Royal Calcography to do it with care.

Of the 1800 Vouchers that have been thrown in excess to make mistakes that may be made, those that remain useful after the numbering may be sent, those that the General Treasurer as a practitioner deems necessary to replace those that are rendered useless in Louisiana at time to sign or other accident, notifying this Ministry of the number to be sent; and if there are surpluses, some are filed in the General Treasury.

When they are fully dispatched, you can direct them to the Judge of Arrivadas de la Coruña, preventing him from observing the orders that are communicated to him by this Secretariat for their shipment in the Paquebotes of Havana for greater brevity, and the General Treasurer will give notice of the referral date here.

To prevent the damages of the falsification of these Vouchers, Article 7 of the Decree "That the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana shall indicate every two years or more often if there is a convenient or well-founded suspicion of fraud at a time when the Vouchers are presented to them. for their recognition "For this reason, it is necessary to communicate the password explained to them, directing them to this end in a closed and sealed sheet the notebook that contains it, with sufficient explanation for them to know it, ordering that it can only be opened at the time when the Vouchers are presented for recognition, or when for suspicion of impersonation it is essential to open the statement that includes it (and must be kept closed in the meantime) to proceed only in such case by means of the recognition and confrontation of those who have excited the presumption of fraud; but it will have to be executed with all the reserve, formality and caution that the end of this precautionary signal requires, entrusting the greatest care in its custody, without entrusting it to another person for any event. The Duplicate contained in the hinted cards may be kept in the General Treasury where similar documents are kept.

Regarding the way of dispensing the Vouchers, as about circulating with all the possible benefit of the inhabitants of Louisiana, everything is provided for in Article 9 of the minute of the Royal Decree that accompanies this file, sent to the Council on June 24 last to issue the Certificate, and ignores the table if it has been executed, and without it the remission of Vouchers cannot be made. The General Treasurer can be advised of all of which by accompanying him an exemplar of the Certificate if the Council has dispatched it.

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of 25 pesos	160
of 30 pesos	66
of 40 pesos	50
of 50 pesos	40
of 60 pesos	33
of 70 pesos	28
of 80 pesos	25
of 90 pesos	22
of 100 pesos	20
	444

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November 16, [17] 95
To the General Treasurer.

In response to the role of V.S. of October 17th, it is convenient that they are drawn from here according to the number and proposed distribution, without having anything else to do there than to sign them; and the numbering point should be from 1 to 22291 then in the order of classes.

For the placement of the Vouchers in provided packages, and that they are not abused, with everything else that seems convenient, you can V.S. call the Regent of the Royal Calcography to do it with care.

Of the 1800 Vouchers that have been overdrawn to make mistakes that may be made, V.S. of those that remain useful, after numbering those that V.S. as a practitioner it deems necessary to replace those that are rendered useless in Louisiana at the time of signing or other accident, notifying this Ministry of the number to be submitted; and if there are any surpluses left, they will be filed in that General Treasury.

When they are fully dispatched you can V.S. direct them to the Judge of Arrivadas de la Coruña, warning him [sic] regarding their shipment, the orders that are communicated by this Office Secretary, for their shipment in the Paquebotes as soon as possible, notifying V.S. the day of referral from here.

In order to prevent the damages of the falsification of these vouchers, article 7 prevents. of the Royal Decree of its creation "That the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana shall point out every two years, or more often if there is well-founded suspicion of fraud, a time when the vouchers are presented to them for their recognition."

For this purpose, the notebook containing the password with sufficient explanation will be sent by this Ministry in a closed and sealed document, and the formalities and cases in which it should precisely be done, as well as the custody with which it must be kept. Attached is the duplicate contained in the blue ribbon cards to be kept in the General Treasury.

On the way to dispense these vouchers as on that they circulate with all the possible benefit of the inhabitants of Louisiana, everything is foreseen in the Royal Decree of its erection: What I prevent V.S. of order of the King for his intelligence and fulfillment. God save V.S. many years.
San Lorenzo November 16, 1795.
Mr. Marqués de las Hormazas.

178

Number 55.

The interim Mayor of Louisiana: Arria that the box containing the Royal Vouchers is deposited and in charge of the Treasurer of those Provinces.

Your Excellency,

In view of what V.E. It serves to warn me in a reserved Royal Order of June 28, immediately past, remains and will remain until new providence the caxon of Royal Vouchers, which my predecessor did not put into circulation for the reasons that he reservedly stated to Your Excellency, in charge of the current interim Treasurer Don Cayetano Valdés, with the same stamps, burlap and such that it arrived at this Intendancy sent by VE To whom I communicate it in compliance with what it is good for me to warn me about the matter.

God save V.E. many years. New Orleans November 30, 1796.

Your Excellency,

Juan Ventura Morales placeholder image

His Excellency Don Diego de Gardogui.

179

New Orleans April 1, 1796.

Reserved number 11.

The Mayor Rendón

In accordance with that Governor, he has suspended the circulation of the million pesos in Royal Vouchers that were created for that Province for the reasons that he expresses; and that deposited in Royal Boxes with the own stamps that they carried awaits the determination of whether they are to be returned or burned there.

Found out and that they keep it in the deposit until new providence. Dated June 28, 1796.

Consistent with the Royal Order of last November 21, it notifies the receipt of the million pesos that were addressed to it in 22291 Royal Vouchers to provide those neighbours with loans provided to rebuild the buildings reduced to ashes in the last fire; and that the preventions and securities of said order were imposed, no less than the Royal Certificate issued by the Council for this purpose.

That, since many of these buildings are already restored, as the majority belonging to the wealthy class of Commerce: enjoying the benefit of peace, with which activity and industry will begin to revive and disappear the calamitous time in which it was requested by VM that will; and offering this different situation, inconveniences that then were not foreseen to put the mentioned vouchers into circulation; has agreed with that Governor to suspend it, leaving them as they are deposited in Reales Caxas, until informed by V.M., of these considerations it is useful to determine whether they should be returned, or burned there, prefining in this case the formalities with which it has to be executed.

One of the causes that moved the Governor and him to this suspension, is that a few months before, in the persuasion that the Vouchers would go, the creditors have demanded a public or private obligation, express formal clause of having to be paid in minted silver and not

in another species: this would cause strife if they were to turn around, and it would also be very suspicious of counterfeiting among so many foreign nations as they populate the Colony, abundant with pernicious abilities; and that finally some inseparable abuses could not be avoided, where an effective cash and paper runs at the same time, because however privileged it may be, it always makes a difference of a few percent of the former; To which they have believed not to expose the Royal authority, much more so when said Vouchers have the condition to circulate throughout the Province, with equal value to minted gold and silver.
However, to support and accredit due decorum to the pure beneficence of V.M. have expressed to all who are convenient the reasons for not making use of this generous feature, determining to guard them with the seals they carried, until the resolution of V.M.

Note

Regarding that the Governor and Rendon, anticipating the inconveniences that are expressed, have agreed to suspend the circulation of these Vouchers; The Bureau believes it would be better to send them back as they were to be kept in the Archive of this Secretariat, once they have not been made or will be used.
June 17, 1796.

183

The King has deigned to create one million strong Pesos in twenty-two thousand, two hundred and ninety-one Royal Vouchers of different kinds, to provide those neighbors with loans provided in order to rebuild the Houses and Haciendas reduced to ashes in the voracious fire. Finally, these possessions, and the other assets that they have as a special mortgage, that ensure the reimbursement and reimbursement of said Vouchers, as expressed in the Royal Certificate of its creation sent to VS by the Council of the Indies. And to make mistakes that may occur, and replace those that are rendered useless at the time of signing or another accident, in addition to that number, four hundred and forty-four Vouchers of the following amounts are sent; one hundred and sixty from twenty-five pesos, sixty-six from thirty, fifty from forty, forty from fifty, thirty-three from sixty, twenty-eight from seventy, twenty-five from eighty, twenty-five two from ninety, and twenty from one hundred.

As to prevent the damages of falsification, the Cedula that V.S. and that Intendant designate every two years, or more often if it agrees, or there is a well-founded suspicion of fraud, a time when the Vouchers are presented for recognition; I address V.S. In a separate sheet, closed and sealed, a notebook containing the password with sufficient explanation for them to be known, entrusting V.S. very particularly that it can only be opened in the time that the vouchers are presented for recognition, or when due to suspicion of impersonation it is essential to open the document that contains it (and must be kept closed in the meantime) to proceed only in such case by means of recognition and confrontation of those who have excited the presumption of fraud, executing with all the reserve, formality and caution required by the end of this precautionary signal, putting the greatest care in their custody without any person being trusted by any event. What I participate in V.S. of order of H.M. for your intelligence and compliance, preventing that with this date another equal to that Intendant passed. God save V.S. many years.
San Lorenzo November 21, 1795.
Lord Governor of Louisiana
Idem to the Mayor.

184
San Lorenzo November 21, 1795
To the Governor and Mayor of Louisiana

They are notified of the number of Royal Vouchers newly created for loans and assistance of those in that Province who suffered in the last Fire, in different classes and value of one million strong pesos, and the preventions against counterfeiting.

185
Havana February 18, 1796. Number 152.
Captain General Casas.

He reports having received and sent to the Mayor of Louisiana, a drawer of Royal Vouchers that the Judge of Arribadas de la Coruña sent him for this purpose.
Found out.
Dated May 24, [17] 96.

He advises that by the Brig, Correo el Gallego of the position of Don Josef Bargas Machuca, and referral of the Judge of Arribas de la Coruña, had received the Drawer of Royal Vouchers created for Louisiana, which by the first mail that left for New Orleans named the hare of the position of Don Nicolás Valet, addressed it to the Mayor, including the respective testimony; and communicates it to V.M. for your news.
May 13, 1796.

186

On December 29, 1795, the Principal Administration of Lugo took charge of three thousand six hundred thirty-four reales and thirty-two [sic] in which they arrived carried in the name of V.S. the 6 packages of Royal Vouchers certified in Madrid, and having ordered them to stop until they paid that amount, I went without the letter of December 2 of the same year, begging me to deliver them, and answering for the results, in order to avoid damages that they were consequent on leaving the maritime mail in which they had to be included for Louisiana, leaving without execution the Superior orders that VM served to manifest to me.
On January 15 before next I have even stated the just reasons that obliged me to claim the aforementioned 3,634 reales and 32 maravedíes [sic] to which VM served to coneste with the same day saying… "That what is involved is a very Seriously, that neither can, nor can you [sic] my Principal for going through the King's orders on it, which ask prudence, they await their real resolution "and as there was a surplus type in the Intermediate from 1st to 2nd office to get it and from this Until today it does not seem to have been verified either; The meeting of this administration being published to that of Correos Marítimos whose Chief repudiated the admission of this debt, resulting in the lack of collection of my pending accounts with the Principal of Lugo, and I detained until I collect the liquidation of all. I hope VM will help me address the aforementioned 3634 reales and 32 maravedies [sic] an order from my Chiefs that exempts me from this responsibility; for there is no reason for me to suffer such humiliations for having condescended so generously to the service of the King and request of VM.
God keep VM for many years as I wish.
Coruña and March 22, 1796.
Domingo de la Borvolla.

Mr. Don Clemente Godoy, and Montes.

186

April 5, [17] 96.

To the General Treasurer.

V.S. Three thousand six hundred thirty-four real fleece are paid to the Postmaster of La Coruña, from the account of the Royal Treasury of the Indies, which imported the rights of the certificate of the six packages of Royal Vouchers created for Louisiana, as it wanted suspend their remittance, unless the Judge of Arribadas to whom they were directed has been responsible for said amount. What I prevent V.S. of order of the King for its fulfillment. God save V.S. many years. Aranjuez April 5, 1796.

Mr. Don Francisco de Montes.

187

The order that is requested in this instance was given, and join her.

188

Your Excellency

In response to the letter to V.E. of the current in which he tells me that the Postmaster of La Coruña wanted to suspend the remittance of six packages of Royal Vouchers created for Louisiana in the Brigantine Correo el Gallego if the amount of three thousand six hundred thirty-four reais was not satisfied [sic] for the rights of the certificate, and to tell you if the vouchers are to be exempt from the aforementioned rights; or he has to send them to be paid; I must tell Your Excellency that the service will be done better if the rules are observed in general, because although this commission should not be understood in the common ones, for which the limitations are made, it is always verified that the King will perceive the utility, since it is yours the one that is given to the Rent.

God save V.E. many years.

Manzanares March 19, 1796.

The Prince of Peace.

Mr. Don Diego de Gardogui.

189

Coruña, December 5, 1795.

The Judge of Arribadas

He acknowledges the receipt and remittance to Havana for Louisiana of the newly created Royal Vouchers with the formalities of the attached documents; and it remains that V.M. take into consideration 3634 reais value of the certificates of six packages in which the Postmaster received them closed, under whose responsibility the exponent has remained.

With the note dated March 10, 1796.

It says: that having been directed by the Chief Treasurer Marques de las Hormazas the newly created Royal Vouchers for Louisiana, he boxed them up and sent them to the Captain General of Havana, to be delivered to the Mayor of that Province under registration certificate in

the Bergantin courier el Gallego with the formalities included in the attached documents; only subtracting that V.M. I take into consideration three thousand six hundred thirty-four reais, the value of the certificates requested by that Postmaster of the six packages in which they were closed, since he wanted to suspend the delivery unless the exponent had been responsible.

Note

In view of being a matter for the Royal Service, it would be advisable to pass an official letter to the Secretary of State to exempt the Judge of Arribadas from responsibility.
February 24, 1796.

190

Your Excellency.

Once the numbering of the twenty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-one vouchers (whose total value amounts to one million Pesos) created by H.M. to help the vassals of Louisiana, I have called the [sic] of the Royal Calcography, who has packed them with the greatest care in 20 packages number 1 to 20 as evidenced by the Invoice that I address to V.E. in duplicate.

In another Package number 21, the four hundred and forty-four unnumbered Vouchers have been placed, with the proper separation of classes, equivalent to two percent of each one that have been considered sufficient to replace those that are rendered useless in Louisiana, at the same time signing, or other accident.

All have been placed and adjusted in a drawer, lined with wax, and after [sic], superimposed an overwritten the Judge of Elevations of La Coruña, whom I will warn by tomorrow's mail, at the same time that I notify him of the referral of the caxon, to observe the orders that are communicated by the Secretary of the Office of the charge of VE all in accordance with the Royal order of 16 of this month that V.E.

In compliance with the same Royal Order, the Vouchers of the nine classes, which have remained useful unnumbered, are kept in this Greater Treasury: and in the same they will be kept with due custody, the notebook and cards placed in the blue box that contain the password and how to find it.

I transfer everything to the news of V.E. How was it served to send me, so that in consequence I can give the orders that I consider most opportune to the Judge of Arribas in La Coruña, and to the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana, so that the King's Sovereign intentions have due fulfillment.

God save V.E. many years. Madrid, November 24, 1795.
Your Excellency
The Marquis de las Hormazas.
His Excellency Don Diego de Gardogui.

190

Note of the 22291 Vouchers stamped by order of the King to aid the Vassals of Louisiana, the total amount of which amounts to one million pesos.

Cantidad de cada vale	Paquetes	Orden numérica de los Vales	Vales utiles
De 25 Pesos	1	de 1 a 1000	8.000
	2	de 1001 a 2000	
	3	de 2001 a 3000	
	4	de 3001 a 4000	
	5	de 4001 a 5000	
	6	de 5001 a 6000	
	7	de 6001 a 7000	
	8	de 7001 a 8000	
De 30 Pesos	9	de 8001 a 9000	3.333
	10	de 9001 a 10000	
	11	de 10001 a 11332	
De 40 Pesos	12	de 11333 a 12332	2.500
	13	de 12332 a 13832	
De 50 Pesos	14	de 13833 a 14832	2007
	15	de 14833 a 15839	
De 60 Pesos	16	de 15840 a 17504	1.665
De 70 Pesos	17	de 17505 a 18931	1.427
De 80 Pesos	18	de 18932 a 20181	1.250
De 90 Pesos	19	de 20182 a 21291	1.110
De 100 Pesos	20	de 21292 a 22291	1.000
			22291

Note

In a package number 21 they go with the proper separation of classes to replace those that are disabled in Louisiana at the time of signing or another accident: another four hundred and forty-four vouchers, unnumbered corresponding to two percent of each class, in the following form.

Madrid, November 24, 1795

The Marquis of Las Hormazas

Notifies compliance with the Royal Order of 16 of the current one and the referral to the Judge of Arribadas de la Coruña del Cajón with the vouchers created by H.M. to aid the vassals of Louisiana.

of 25 pesos	160
of 30 pesos	66
of 40 pesos	50
of 50 pesos	40
of 60 pesos	33
of 70 pesos	28
of 80 pesos	25
of 90 pesos	22
of 100 pesos	20
	444

That together with the 22291, they compose in all: twenty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five vouchers.
Madrid, November 24, 1795.